

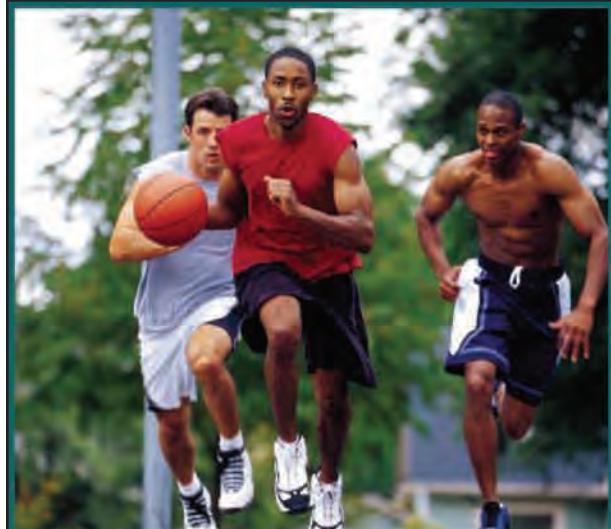
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Editors' Note



JACKIE KIMMEL



RAQUEL STRATTON

Dear Readers:

It is our pleasure to bring to you the Daily Titan-produced Cal State Fullerton 50th Anniversary issue.

We have spent over six months buried in the Pollak Library Archives and Oral History offices digging up as much information as we could find to produce this publication.

Within these 48 pages you will get a review of some of the events that put CSUF on the map, like the elephant races, and be exposed to numerous stories that have been cleverly hidden in the walls of the university.

This year marks a celebration of achievement. Five decades of construction, innovation and perseverance have made this campus unique and truly unforgettable.

Our school's history is filled with both good times and tragedies. We tried to bring a sensible balance of both in this edition.

To start this issue off we would like to give you a little background and trivia to help guide you through the pages to come.

In the last 50 years CSUF has had three name changes and one punctuation alteration. In 1957 Orange County State College was established, despite the fact that classes didn't begin until 1959. The name changed first in 1962 to Orange State College, and in 1964 the name changed yet again to California State College at Fullerton. CSUF finally became, and still remains, California State University, Fullerton, in 1972 when the "at" was replaced with a comma.

As you read this publication, for consistency purposes we reference the university always as Cal State Fullerton or CSUF.

The biggest fallacy we encountered in our research is that many of the students of CSUF believe the school colors are blue and orange. The first class of students decided on blue and white as the official school colors. We are not sure how orange was added into the mix.

A fun piece of trivia we picked up was that the land for CSUF and the 57 Freeway were purchased at the same time, and according to an article we found in the Fullerton News Tribune in the early 1960s, the 57 Freeway was built to help the assumed traffic CSUF would bring to Fullerton. It seems to be coincidence that the freeway shares the same year (57) our university was founded.

In our half-a-year historical journey we encountered some truly remarkable people, without whom this publication would not exist.

For starters we would like to thank Lawrence de Graaf, one of the first five faculty members at CSUF, who still volunteers his time in the Oral and Public History office for being our main source of information. We attribute nearly all the information on the former CSUF presidents to his interviews with them.

We would also like to thank Lorene Broersma and Sharon Pellegrino, also in the Oral and Public History office, for their research assistance and delightful conversations during our numerous visits.

Another person of great importance to this issue's success was Sharon Perry who works in the Library's Archives and Special Collections office. While in that office our stresses were relieved, and we always left mentally rejuvenated.

We would like to thank the dozen or so writers and freelance staff members we had who literally worked for cookies.

We also appreciate the help of Sam Josima and Jason Spencer for their last minute help.

Special thanks go out to our faculty advisors Tom Clanin, Robert Sage, Jeffrey Brody, Carolyn Johnson and Andi Stein for checking in on us and editing endless pages.

Lastly, we would like to thank the CSUF public affairs office, and specifically Paula Selleck, for lending their resources and being open to our requests for information.

Cheers to the next 50 years!

Daily Titan

50th Anniversary Special Section

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Intercollegiate

The First Intercollegiate Elephant Race in Human History

BY TRAVIS TAYLOR

CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

In the middle of the afternoon on May 11, 1962, Cal State Fullerton hosted around 10,000 people from across the country as they lined either side of an open cornfield that was dubbed "Dumbo Downs."

A roar rumbled through the crowd as 15 elephants, along with riders, careened along Dumbo Downs to the finish line. The ground shook beneath their massive feet, and the air was filled with their majestic call.

It was the birth of an international event and a crowning achievement for a young school.

It was the First Intercollegiate Elephant Race in human history, and it was the birth of what would become CSUF.

CSUF began as Orange County State College in September 1959. William B. Langsdorf was the appointed founding president.

In February 1962, the Dean of Students office issued a model constitution for potential clubs on campus to sculpt themselves after. The fake club used in the constitution was called the "Elephant Racing Club." But several students seized the opportunity to start a club with a model constitution already in place and began the real Elephant Racing Club.

An April 6, 1962, newsletter for the Associated Student Body announced the official start of the Elephant Racing Club, stating that the club was formed for the purpose of the protection and advancement of elephant racing. The official dress for the club was to be a turban,



PHOTO COURTESY OF ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND ORAL HISTORY OFFICES

Pictured above is Orange County State College's (Cal State Fullerton) elephant, No. 9, waiting to race at the first intercollegiate elephant races. All the elephants wore decorative school signs and/or body paint.

and potential members were asked to bring blankets or pillows, since the ancient rites of the elephant forbade any use of chairs.

Everett Moore, the

president, or Bapu Mahout, of the club, said in the newsletter that there was a great need for elephant racing to fill the educational gap in that area of CSUF. In another

letter, he wrote that many colleges were considering dropping football for elephant racing because of the rising costs for running a football program.

Invitations for the elephant race were sent out to 48 colleges and universities, although no responses were expected. Instead, schools from *See Races, Page 5*

Elephant Races~



PHOTO COURTESY OF ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND ORAL HISTORY OFFICES

Eight adults and two children enjoy a ride on a varsity sized elephant at Cal State Fullerton's first Intercollegiate Elephant Races on May 11, 1962.

(from Page 4)

across the country confirmed their intentions to race.

Schools such as Harvard, the Coast Guard Academy, Oxford, Princeton, Yale, USC and UCLA made plans to attend. There was even an invitation sent to the University of the Seven Seas.

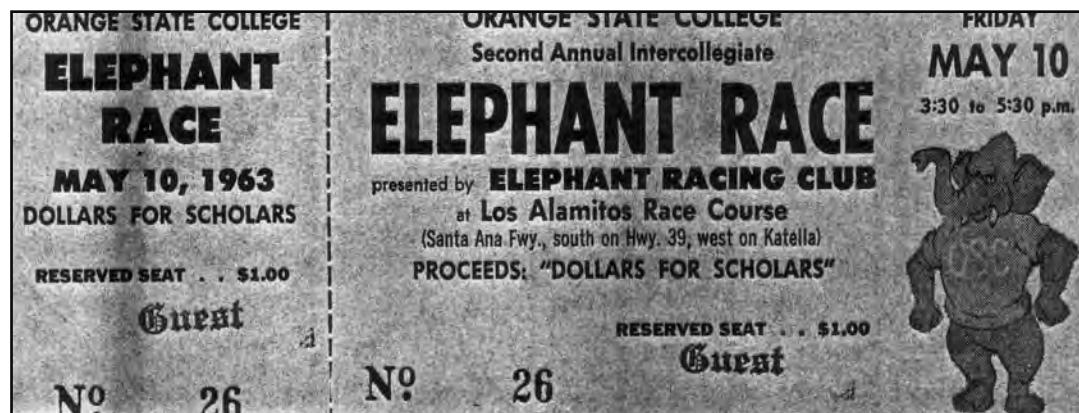
Yet, since an address couldn't be confirmed, there was never a response.

Suddenly schools across the country that had not been invited created elephant racing clubs. CSUF was flooded with angry letters demanding to be included.

Potential racers were advised of the rules and weight classes for the elephants. Classes included Freshman [300 pounds and under], Junior Varsity [300 pounds to 2,000 pounds] and Varsity [2,000 to 10,000 pounds].

Elephants were to be weighed after breakfast but before their mid-morning snack. Elephant toenails were to be properly groomed so as not to hurt the other racers or the spectators. "Trampling Damage" insurance was provided up to \$200,000.

Awards that were to be given included best personality, most independent, friendliest



TICKET COURTESY OF ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND ORAL HISTORY OFFICES

Here is a ticket from another elephant race hosted by the Cal State Fullerton Elephant Racing Club in 1963.

and wisest. Honorary judges included the then Mayor of Fullerton, Burton Herbst, Fullerton Chamber of Commerce representative James Smith and Disneyland representative Dorothy Mames.

To advertise the event, CSUF began using an image of an elephant named "Tuffy" on fliers and notices. Soon, Tuffy began to appear on sweatshirts and folders, and the CSUF mascot was born.

The race was a success, with around 10,000 spectators and news coverage from across the country. The elephants thundered along Dumbo Downs, which ran from the present day tennis courts to where the Titan Student Union is now located.

Remesh Mehra of Orange Coast College won the Junior Varsity race. The University of Washington took first in the freshman division, and Long Beach State College won the first of the three Varsity races. Chapman College and the University of Nevada won the second and third Varsity races.

CSUF, host of the event, did not place.

The occasion ranked among the top 10 stories of 1962 for the Associated Press. Everett Moore received a Western Union Telegram from former Vice President Richard Nixon.

"The best of luck to you in your forthcoming elephant race," Nixon wrote. "Having been involved in a few such races myself, I know that

there is more to the fine art of Pachyderm racing than meets the eye. It is, perhaps, a sign of the times."

What started out as a joke had become a national phenomenon. The event itself still brings awe today.

"I think Fullerton could generate some tremendous school spirit if they really publicized the history of the Elephant Race today," said Cari Rule, 30, a CSUF alumna. "I would ride one of those elephants."

A representative for the Los Angeles Zoo said that securing animals for the other three race would be difficult.

"It may have been something they did in the past, but we don't rent the animals," said the spokesman.

The first race gave CSUF national recognition and respect, as well as its beloved mascot.

In a fitting tribute, Carl McIntosh, then president of Long Beach State College, rewrote the famous passage from Shakespeare's "Henry V": "And gentlemen in England now a-bed shall think themselves accursed they were not here, and hold their manhood's cheap whilst any speaks that raced with us at Orange State Today."

PHOTO COURTESY OF ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND ORAL HISTORY OFFICES
Spectators watch as a barefooted man and his teammate race a baby elephant across the "Dumbo Downs" with two larger elephants in close range.

Wildlife Sanctuary A Glimpse of OC Past

BY DANIELLE PERRY
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

Cradled between the weathered hills of Modjeska Canyon lies a haven of tranquility and natural intrigue. An escape to a world where one can listen for the buzz of hummingbirds overhead, delight in the color of a flower atop a cactus or sit and gaze at gleaming Santiago creek.

Tucker Wildlife Sanctuary offers a garden of sweet smells and prickly touches to fulfill the curious senses of visitors with its museum of wildlife history and canyon legend.

Over a hundred years ago, this haven didn't have a museum or a garden; it was a home to bobcats, bears and other animals. Today it is a protected 12-acre preserve dedicated to the preservation and admiration of the wildlife of Modjeska canyon, owned and operated by Cal State Fullerton.

Deeded to the university in 1968 by the San Fernando Valley Audubon Society, the sanctuary, located in the Santa Ana Mountains, has been a retreat that has entertained, educated and evolved.

Deer, eagles and bobcats still roam the area that has been used for research as well as to teach students and visitors the importance of preserving the natural life of the canyon.

Sanctuary Director Karon Cornell reminisced on what the sanctuary used to look like and what it has become.

"At one time, this whole area was covered with water," she said as she pointed around the sanctuary. Tucker tour guides offer mollusk fossils to visitors as proof.

The sanctuary is utilized not only for research and education but also as a choice location for weddings, retreats and birthday parties.

Serena Jackson of Mission Viejo held her daughter's birthday party at the sanctuary, where the kids could interact with nature by taking a tour and planting flowers.

Today, several ponds filled with turtles and mosquito fish lie amid the sanctuary while the sanctuary pet opossum, Pistachio, hides in his large aviary cage across the way. Benches, ramps and even a green house, all donated by Eagle Scouts, have been added over the years, and a colorful sign along the trail has been donated by Girl Scouts.

A bird porch is connected to a small house that looks like it has been repainted a hundred times and is the core of the sanctuary's historical roots.

"This is the only part left of the original structure," Cornell said as she pointed to a rock wall attached to the small home that belonged to the sanctuary's first owners, Ben and Dorothy Tucker. Their love for bird watching and wildlife inspired them to create the sanctuary.

"In a sense they were the first naturalists," said Armando De La Fuente, a sanctuary employee.

The canyon became the

perfect vacation spot for the Tuckers in 1916 when they purchased the land and then built a small home on it in 1926. Here, Ben Tucker experimented with bird feeders, and he and his wife admired the birds and the native plant life of California.

After Dorothy died, the land was given to the San Fernando Valley Audubon Society in 1941 on the condition that it would be kept protected and the birds would still feed.

"It was given back to the community so everyone could benefit from it," De La Fuente said.

In 1968 and 1969, harsh storms hit the canyon and the cost of restoring it was too high a burden for the society. The land was instead given to CSUF to operate and preserve.

The canyon itself is rich with history and has appealed to visitors since the 1880s. Its name comes from the famous Polish Shakespearian actress, Helena Modjeska, who moved there with her husband, Charles Bozenta Chlapowski.

Modjeska and her husband moved to California with a group of friends to start an agricultural community in Anaheim.

After the community was a failure, Modjeska quickly learned English and began acting on the American stage; she and her husband moved to the quiet canyon as a retreat when home from touring the country. It was home until 1906.

The canyon also harbors many legends, which Cornell said, reflects the history of Flores Peak, named after



BY DANIELLE PERRY/50th Anniversary Staff Writer

Kids enjoy Henry, the sanctuary pet tortoise at a birthday party. The Sanctuary hosts many birthday parties each year for children ages K-12.

the bandito Juan Flores, who, along with his band, robbed San Juan Capistrano residents and murdered several L.A. County Sheriff officers in 1857.

Flores was one of the only members of the band to escape a confrontation with officers by fleeing to the canyon and pushing his horse over the peak that sits behind the sanctuary. He was found four days later and hanged.

"He was a real bandito!" Cornell said. "He was the only one who threw over his own horse!"

The Tucker Wildlife Sanctuary has charmed visitors from kids K-12 to older students, volunteers and seniors.

"We usually give about

three to four tours a week," site manager Marcella Gilchrist said. Tours cost \$6 per person.

The sanctuary also sells memberships, which are sold in increments from \$20 to \$100. Fees help maintain the preserve. Each member receives e-newsletters, coupons and admission to a special event.

Cornell and the sanctuary staff have big plans for the preserve.

Their current project is preserving and refurbishing the sanctuary's original amphitheatre.

"We are raising money right now," Cornell said.

A diagram donated to the sanctuary resembles what the staff hopes it will look like someday, with theater seating and awnings that will function as a classroom and theater.

Gilchrist also hopes to see a renovated museum and restoration of the preserve's ponds.

The sanctuary, which relies on donations to maintain the preserve, is open to the public Tuesday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.



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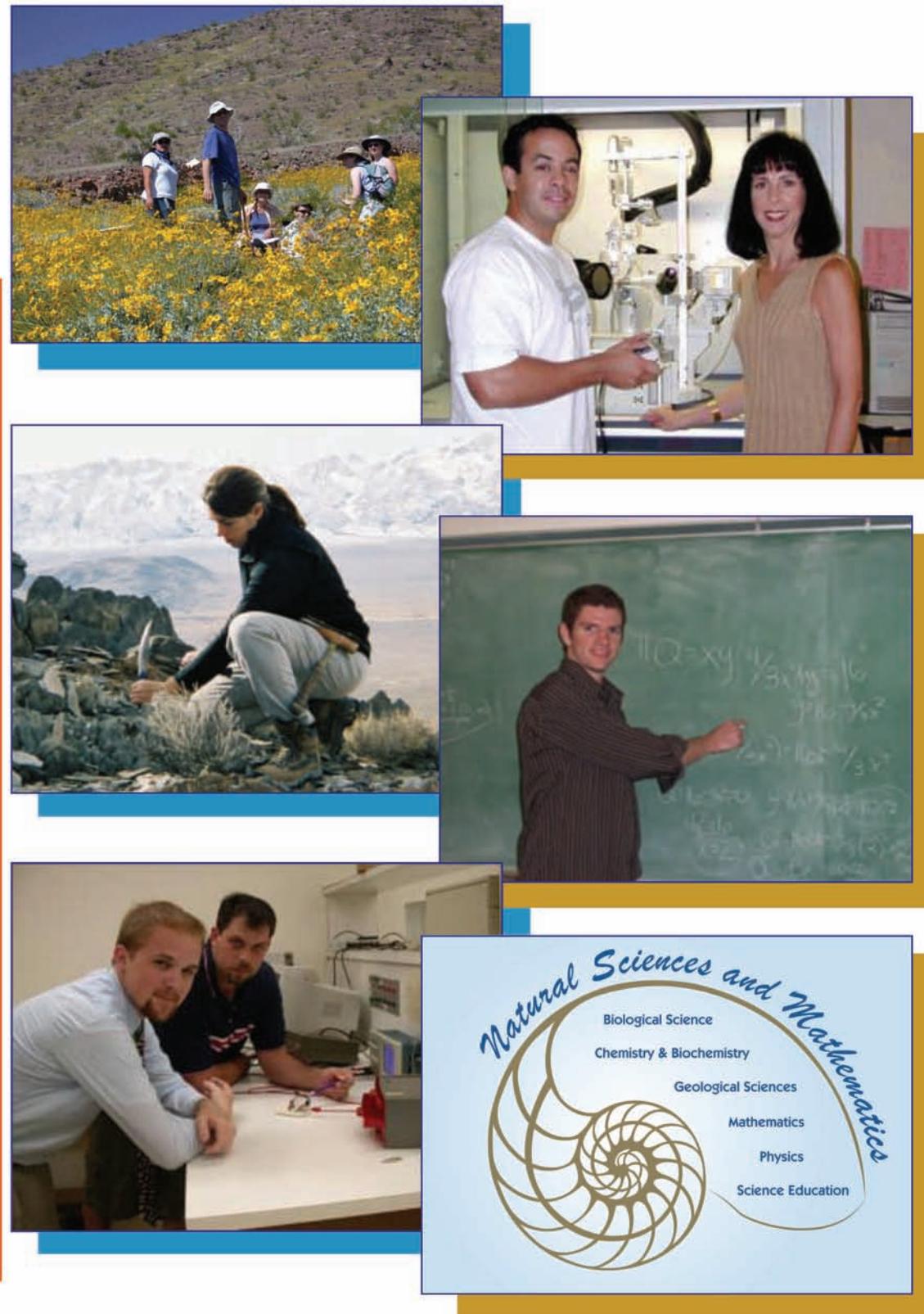
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Cal State Fullerton Through His Lens

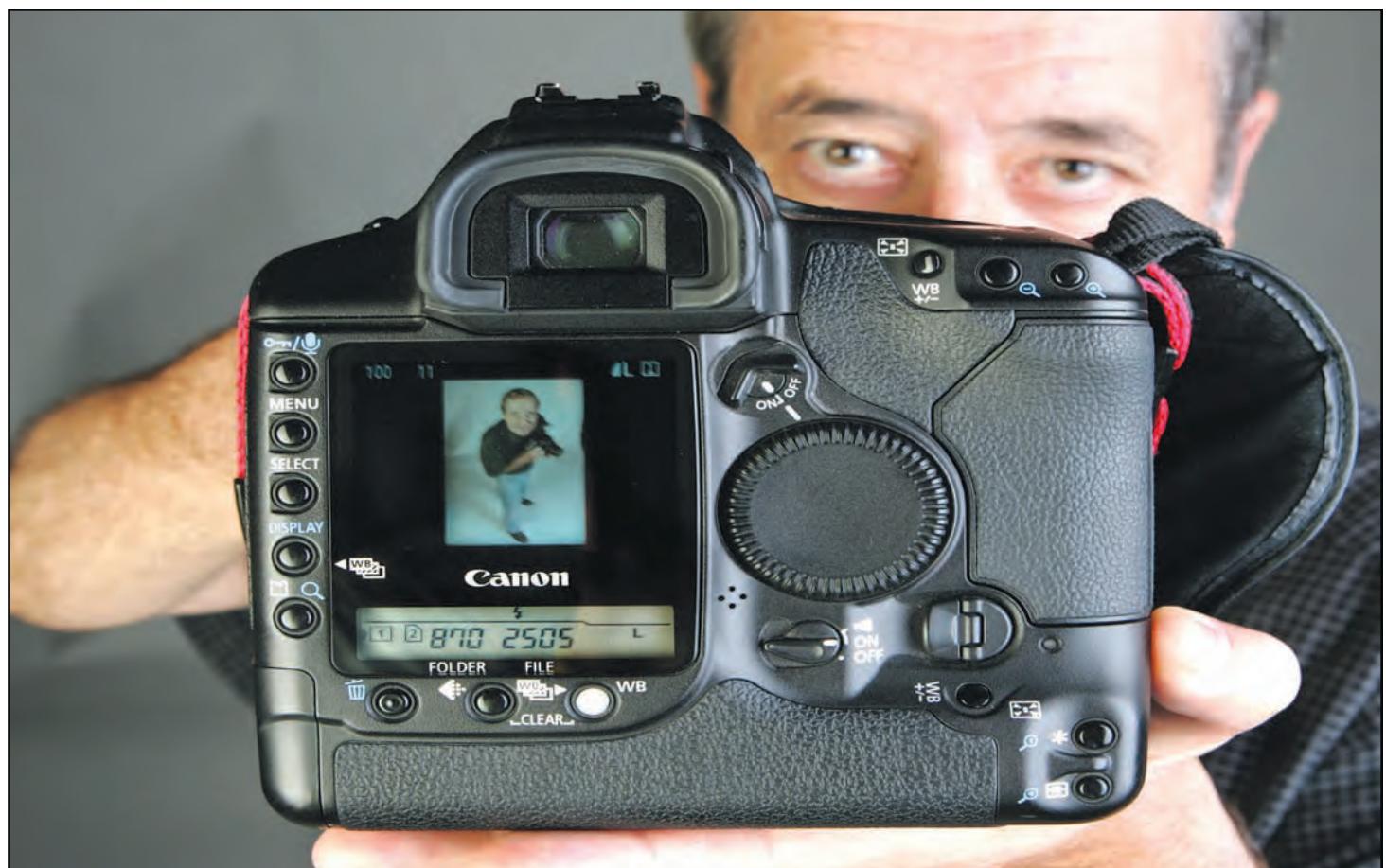
BY KRISTINA JUNIO

CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

University
photographer to
retire this year

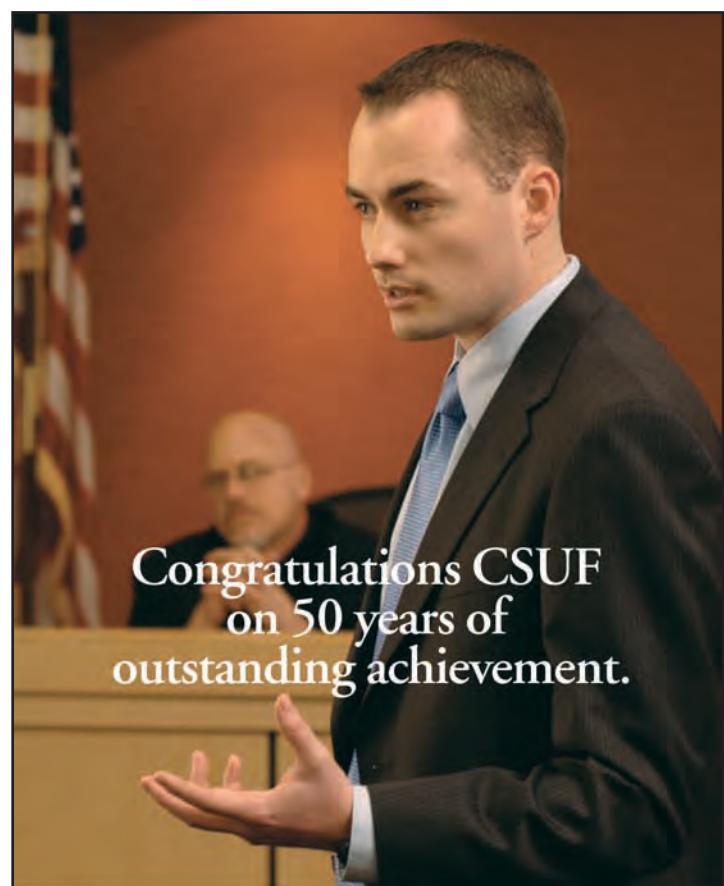
Patrick O'Donnell, the Cal State Fullerton photographer, was on a job assignment trying to take pictures of alumnus Kevin Costner until he literally broke his flash.

O'Donnell was at a



BY CAMERON PEMSTEIN/50th Anniversary Photo Editor

Patrick O'Donnell, seen above, has worked as the official photographer for Cal State Fullerton for nearly 30 years. He plans to retire within the next year.



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baseball game taking pictures of Costner as he was catching balls during the warm-up. O'Donnell's flash broke when Costner missed one of the balls, but Costner didn't buy him a new flash after the incident; the university did.

O'Donnell is the university's official photographer. His work can be seen in news releases, on the school's Web site or in any of the university publications.

He has been working for the university since 1968 but had his first photography experience with CSUF while he was a student at California State University, Long Beach, photographing its school elephant at Fullerton's elephant races for the Daily 49er.

O'Donnell didn't start as the official photographer. He taught part-time for six years and taught basic photography and photojournalism full-time for 10 years before he was hired into his current position.

O'Donnell said there was no one before him on a full-time basis; he created the job and says he has the most fun job on campus.

"My favorite part of this job is meeting people and going out to the events," O'Donnell said. "I go to everything that is significant."

As the university photographer, O'Donnell has photographed many important people, such as the Dalai Lama, Jesse Jackson, John Wayne and every president since Lyndon Johnson. The first President Bush was the first president to ask O'Donnell if he wanted to have a picture taken with him.

His most memorable moments were going to the White House with the CSUF baseball team to meet the president after they won the College World Series in 1995 and 2004. "During our first visit, President Clinton was very nice to the team and he gave me a high-five," O'Donnell said.

Regardless of the assignment, excellent photos are always an outcome. "For him photography is his job, but he really enjoys it and it shows in the pictures he composes," said President Milton Gordon in a phone interview. "He takes excellent photos."

"He really knows how to take a picture; he moves people to create the best representation of what the photo should display."

O'Donnell has been working for the university for 39 years and plans on retiring this year, but it won't stop him from taking

pictures. He owns a freelance photography company with his wife, Peggy, and has been shooting the Orange County Fair for over 20 years. He said he would still like to shoot for the university on a freelance basis. O'Donnell's good friend, David Reid, has known him for more than 40 years and describes him as the "best in the business."

"He's highly professional and knows the campus thoroughly," Reid said in a phone interview.

"With every photo, he gets to the heart of the story. He knows how to handle people and how to talk to them," Reid said. "He is a tremendous asset to CSUF, and he will be missed when he retires."

For O'Donnell this job has allowed him to experience every aspect of the university and every assignment is a new experience. But there is one thing that remains constant. He shows up at his assignments strapped with photography equipment and a camera around his neck, and both professors and students never fail to ask, "Oh, are you here to take pictures?" he says with a chuckle. "That is the silliest thing that happens to me," O'Donnell said. "And it happens almost every week."

'Lewd' Play Sparks Outrage

BY ORION TIPPENS
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

A play presented on campus resulted in public indignation, a criminal investigation by the Orange County Sheriff's Department and hearings by the state Senate.

"The Beard" was based on a play written by Mike McClure. Previously performed in San Francisco, the play made its Orange County debut at Cal State Fullerton on Nov. 8 and 9, 1967, this time directed by campus drama Professor Edwin Duerr.

An audience of 200 to 300 people was treated to the avant-garde play full of colorful language and a simulated oral sex act.

The real drama happened afterwards when the Yorba Linda Star and the Fullerton News Tribune broke the story about the performance. The reviews did not focus on the plot or the acting, but rather on the "obscene" and "lewd, smut ridden" aspects of the play.

The 60-minute play was a one-act dialogue between two characters, Billy the Kid and Jean Harlow. The play was open to the students and faculty of CSUF but not the community outside campus, and the attendees were warned to expect a performance meant only for mature audiences.

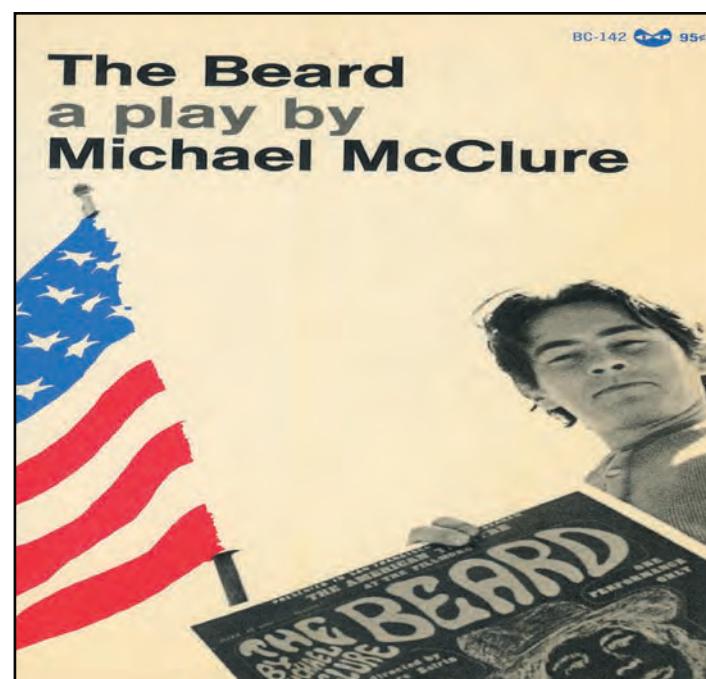
"The audience thought 'Beard' was rather boring with no real significance," said James Young, former chair of the drama department.

He said the general response from the play was "yawn."

Soon, Young had a visit from two deputy sheriffs demanding that he read the original adaptation of "The Beard" to see if the book matched the play.

"I live in America, and I choose my reading material," Young said, who has not read the play to this day.

Afterwards, CSUF received mass media attention and expressions of "moral outrage" by many people in the community. Letters were sent expressing both support



Book cover of the play courtesy of CSUF archives.

and anger toward the faculty and drama department.

"Nothing had put Cal State Fullerton on the map like this since the elephant races. And it's not something we wanted to be put on the map for," said Mary Sampson, former theater major who was in the audience during the performance.

The theater department was united on the issue and in defense of the play.

A large part of the issue was due to a faculty member who reported the production to the outside, Sampson said.

A California State Senate subcommittee immediately began an investigation of CSUF's theater department.

Headed by then-Sen. James E. Whetmore, the committee called for the dismissal of Young and Duerr for directing and proceeding with the production.

Numerous faculty members were called to testify on the play.

"They wanted to dictate the plays that would be at the university," Young said, expressing his distaste for the action.

Eventually, the controversy died down and "The Beard" was never produced again on campus. The state Senate dropped the matter and life went on.

Later, former Sen. Lawrence E. Walsh, who was part of the subcommittee investigation, attempted to pass a state bill banning simulated sex acts on stage, but it was rejected by a state Assembly committee.

"It was an enormous overreaction for a play not even open to the public," said Barbara Talento, a nursing student at the time of the controversy.

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Campus Tragedies

BY ERICKA SANTOS

CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

This article is a list of people who have died on campus or near campus.

May 24, 1967 – Sandra LeAnn Sty, 19

On June 23, the L.A. Times reported Dr. Henry Horton Holder, 42, a prominent San Bernardino physician, was charged with one count of murder and five counts of abortion in connection with the death of Sty. Abortion was illegal at the time.

July 12, 1976 – Seven victims of library shooting.

A CSUF custodian, Edward C. Allaway, 37 went on a five-minute shooting rampage through the basement and first floor of the Pollak Library, killing seven people with a .22 caliber rifle.

Victims included:

-Seth Fessenden, 72, Fullerton professor emeritus of speech communications. Also one of the university's founding faculty members.

-Frank Teplansky, 51, graphic artist in the Instructional Media Center (IMC).

-Donald Karges, 41, custodian.

-Paul Herzberg, 41, photographer in the IMC.

-Bruce Jacobson, 32, employed in the audio section of the IMC.

-Stephen Becker, 32, Fullerton library assistant, and son of Dr. Ernest Becker, director of placement at the university.

-Deborah Paulsen, 25, Fullerton library assistant.

April 1, 1977 – Richard Drapkin, 31

A CSUF equipment technician for the Instructional Media Center jumped from the fifth floor of the Humanities Building.

April 20, 1979 – Susan F. McNelly, 24

McNelly jumped to her death from the 8th floor of



PHOTO FROM THE DAILY TITAN ARCHIVES

Edward Charles Allaway, center, is being led into the Orange County courthouse two days after a shooting rampage that killed seven people at Cal State Fullerton on July 12, 1976.

the Humanities Building. She was a CSUF Children's Center intern and a former child development student. This was McNelly's second attempt at suicide.

March 27, 1982 – Thomas Michael Hinegardner, 26

The L.A. Times reported that Hinegardner, a Metropolitan State Hospital mental patient, jumped to his death from the Humanities Building.

March 1984 – Gordon Franklin McMahon, 36

Gordon, a former sociology student, committed suicide. No details were reported.

Oct. 14, 1984 – Edward Lee Cooperman, 48

The former CSUF physics professor was found shot to death in his sixth floor office in the Science Building. Cooperman was reportedly killed by CSUF student Minh Van Lam.

October 1985 – Luom Thi Pham, 20

A freshman biochemistry student, Pham jumped from the top of the Humanities Building. A university custodian found her body.

were suspended indefinitely pending court outcome. Fliers were distributed on campus denouncing Siragusa and Gibbs as murderers. The O.C. Register reported on April 22, 1988, that the District Attorney's Office decided not to press criminal charges and said Bottjer's death was "excusable homicide."

October 1990 – Daniel Austin Eggleston, 18

A freshman at Mt. San Antonio College in Walnut, Eggleston left a note for his parents in his car before jumping through a glass window in the Education Classroom Building at CSUF and fell seven stories to his death.

Sept. 16, 1998 – Danming "Peter" Huang, 29

Huang, a CSUF foreign exchange graduate student, was found dead alongside the 57 Freeway two weeks after he went missing. His death was determined a suicide by overdose of prescription medication.

January 2007 – Michael Scott Zyram, 43

Zyram fell to his death in an apparent suicide from the top level of the CSUF Nutwood parking structure.



BY DAVID LEWIS/Daily Titan Staff Photographer in 1979

Saving A life was the only concern as campus police rushed to Susan McNelly, who jumped from the eighth floor of the Humanities Building.

Titan Student Union Opens in 1976



BY CAMERON PEMSTEIN/50th Anniversary Photo Editor

A view of the south side of the Titan Student Union.

BY MARISSA ARMSTRONG
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

Anyone who has ever used the Titan Student Union to pass the time between classes, get a bite to eat, hang out with friends, study or anything at all, owes the students of 1966 a big hug.

In 1966, the students of Cal State Fullerton voted to add a mandatory fee, not to exceed \$20 annually, to raise money for the construction of a student union that wouldn't begin construction for seven years.

They paid an additional \$8 a semester so future students could bowl, play video games and relax in 77,000 square-feet of floor space. Meanwhile they were cooped up in a temporary student center more than four times smaller in the basement of McCarthy Hall.

When the new student center was completed in April 1976, it was a little different than the TSU students know today. It contained a barbershop, a red-and-white-striped ice cream parlor, and bowling alley. To bowl it only cost 55 cents a game.

The student center also featured a music-listening room where students could sink into a beanbag chair and request one side of an album. The music selection started with a catalogue of 70 rock albums with everything from the Eagles to Elton John.

Today, a stroll through the halls of the first floor of the TSU is a journey to the

past. Eight of the meeting rooms are named for past community leaders and former owners of the land where CSUF now resides.

Abel Stearns was one of the greatest landholders in Southern California. He owned several ranches covering thousands of acres. The 1863 drought almost sent him into bankruptcy, but his good friend saved him by subdividing his land and selling it off as small farms.

In 1910, the Stearns Rancho Co. sold most of its remaining land to the Union Oil Co. for \$1.6 million, making it the largest real estate deal to date. The land, north of Yorba Linda was believed to be rich in oil, and drilling proceeded to spread toward Fullerton.

John Kendall Tuffree fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War before coming to California to work on the railroads. In 1871, he married Carolina Borromea Polehum and acquired 662 acres of land in Placentia as a wedding gift from Stearns.

On that land, Tuffree owned a dairy herd, raised sheep and produced grain and hay. One of Tuffree's nine sons, S. James Tuffree, inherited acreage that now makes up the eastern part of campus. Where S. James once strolled through his fields and watched his cows graze, students now park in Lot E.

Albert Summer Bradford left home when he was 12 to work for a market gardener for \$6 a month plus room and board. He later went into business for himself, and

during the 1880s he came first to San Diego and then Santa Ana.

In 1890, Bradford bought 20 acres of land in Placentia on Palm Drive and planted walnut and orange trees. In 1902, he built a 15-room house on the family ranch, which still stands in Placentia today and was featured on the Bradford Orange brand label.

Bradford also helped found the city of Placentia and brought the Santa Fe Railroad through in 1910.

Richard Hall Gilman was one of the youngest men to help develop this area. He came to California from New Hampshire when his doctor recommended a sea voyage to aid his recovery from the measles.

Gilman sailed around the horn of South America and arrived in San Francisco in 1865. In 1872 he bought 110 acres in Placentia where he intended to grow semi-tropical fruit. In 1880 he planted the first commercial Valencia orange grove on land that is now part of the CSUF campus.

See TSU, Page 34



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1970 Student Riots,

BY KRISTINA JUNIO
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

California State University, Fullerton, was known around the world in the 1970s through political cartoons focusing on the school's militant students and the commotion they were stirring on campus.

The 1960s and early 1970s were chaotic times for the nation. Americans dealt with the Vietnam War and drastic social changes.

Many of the major trends started in the '60s. Disillusionment of the government, advances in civil rights and "radical" ideas gained momentum and were more accepted by the '70s.

These issues were not only mainstreamed into American culture but were also present on college campuses across the country. Students joined riots, protests and rallies to support what they believed in, and at CSUF the chaos started early.

February 1970: Seeds of Protest

On the first day of the spring semester, Gov. Ronald Reagan was invited to campus by Associated Students to speak to students, faculty and staff at an hour-long convocation, followed by questions from the floor.

Two CSUF students

shouted and used obscenities throughout his presentation, making it difficult for him to address the crowd of 4,000.

During the speech, campus police warned Bruce Church and David MacKowiak to quiet down, but the disruptions continued. Dozens of students joined Church and MacKowiak in the disruptions, but some played only minor roles, said Capt. Fred M. King, commander of the uniformed division at the Fullerton Police Department, according to a Los Angeles Times article.

Church and MacKowiak were arrested and also faced campus disciplinary proceedings. The students were arrested under a new California Penal Code section that covered campus disturbances; Reagan signed it into law the previous summer.

The arrests ignited a fire on campus that would continue to burn throughout the year.

Students started a campaign, trying to force college President William Langsdorf to accede to their demands; however, the president was adamant that he would not drop the charges against the students.

"One thing I must make crystal clear is that this campus is no shelter for those who would violate the law," Langsdorf was quoted as



PHOTO COURTESY OF ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND ORAL HISTORY OFFICES

A woman is clubbed by a police officer in front of fellow protesters outside of the Humanities Building.

saying.

In response, students reportedly forced their way into offices, stole unopened mail, used the school's telephones for personal long-distance calls, prevented office secretaries from using telephones to call out, wrote obscenities on walls, littered the buildings and trespassed by insisting on staying in

buildings after closing hours, according to Langsdorf.

Langsdorf said that he didn't want to call in the police, but "this college will not tolerate such actions."

March 1970: Arrests Intensify Protests

The college's Student-Faculty Judicial Board scheduled a disciplinary hearing

for Church and MacKowiak on March 3. Some students were outraged that the hearing was not open to the public and decided to voice their grievances, eventually leading to the height of the campus turmoil at the then 10-year-old college.

Students reportedly knocked over a security officer, stole his keys and in-



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The Fullerton Police, seen above, are barricading the student protesters in the Quad on March 3, 1970.

Protests and Rallies

vaded the hearing room. The students said the closed meeting was illegal and demanded an end to arrests and what they called repression and harassment. They also wanted police removed from the campus.

Board members canceled the hearing, and police came in to disperse the crowd. The students then began to reassemble in the Quad, where they were confronted by 90 members of the police tactical squad. As the police advanced into the Quad area, students started yelling, "Pigs off campus!"

The police started clubbing students and making arrests, 19 in all, including two professors and three female students. Those arrested were charged with trespassing, disturbing the peace, illegal assembly, failure to disperse, resisting arrest, and assault and battery.

After the incident, Langsdorf agreed that he would meet with a small group of activists in a campus classroom the next morning to talk about Church and MacKowiak. Langsdorf showed up, but the activists did not.

Instead, they boycotted the meeting and insisted the president appear at their noon rally. Their boycott only toughened Langsdorf's position to keep police on campus.

He skipped the rally and left campus to attend a State

decided to stay in Los Angeles and did not return.

At 9 p.m., while the activists were still in the building's corridors, Langsdorf's cabinet held a meeting to discuss the situation. The cabinet unanimously agreed to let the activists stay in the building all night, believing the protest would probably fizzle down the next day if they were left alone.

The cabinet also decided calling the police would be a disastrous move because it would fuel the protest movement with new support. Langs-

dorf was contacted by phone and was told of the group's decision.

Langsdorf rejected the cabinet's decision and ordered that the police be called in to disperse the crowd at closing time. It has been said that this was the single most important decision made during the entire campus unrest.

April 1970:

Dynamite and Nudity

As an April Fool's joke, a group of activists held a mock attack on the campus. The students painted their faces like Indians and surrounded the security building, shooting the windows



PHOTO COURTESY OF ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND ORAL HISTORY OFFICES
Protesters and police fight in chaos on the grounds of Cal State Fullerton.

College Board of Trustees meeting in Los Angeles. He felt that his presence at the rally was unnecessary and that there would be no further trouble on campus; he left his subordinates in charge. The crisis deepened.

Immediately after Langsdorf left for his meeting, 300 activists conducted their first sit-in in the hall of the administrative wing. The activists made it clear they were planning to stay in the wing all night, although the building was normally locked at 10 p.m.

Langsdorf was told about the sit-in by telephone but

with water-guns and banging on the outside walls. According to a deposition by onlooker Jerome Busch, after about a minute, the door of the security building burst open and a man in civilian clothes, identified as John Daly, jumped out, waving a nightstick at the nearest students.

Busch said students who were not within Daly's reach laughed as they squirted him with water. When two campus police cars arrived, most of the students started to retreat, but two officers singled out Church in the crowd and started to kick him in the ribs and beat him with their nightsticks while trying to subdue him. Several plant

operations men also moved into the crowd, attacking one woman as she was trying to reach Church.

Busch said a maintenance man named Smitty started beating Eileen Jones in the face while she was being held down by four others. His plea to a campus security officer to separate the plant operations men from the students was ignored. Afterward, Busch left the area to contact someone in administration who had the power to stop the conflict.

The following day 50 students surrounded the campus police headquarters for a second time. Some peeked through windows while oth-

See Protest, Page 14



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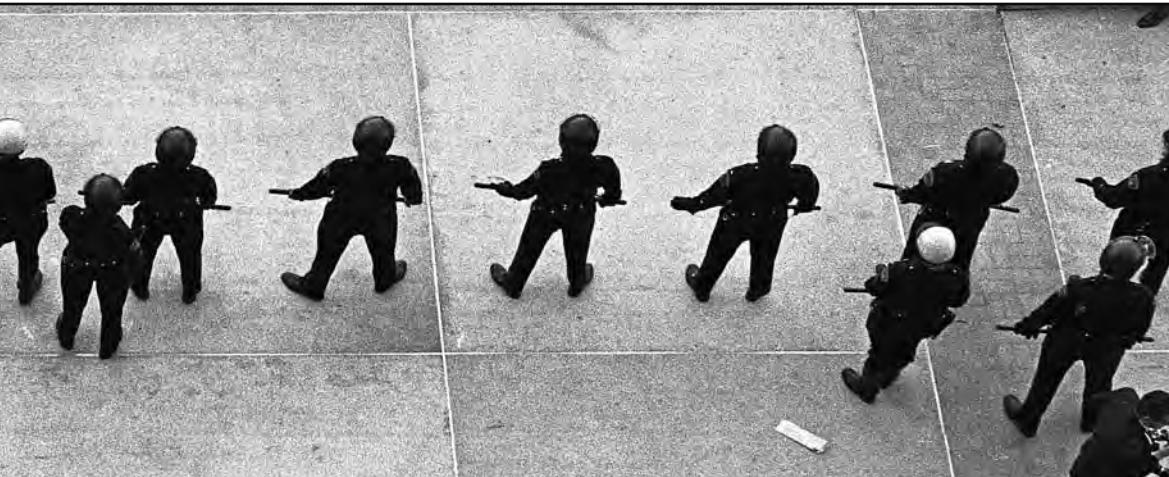


PHOTO BY: JERRY BURCHFIELD, COURTESY OF THE ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OFFICE

PROTESTS: STUDENTS DEFENDING STUDENTS

(from Page 13)

ers pounded on the doors and walls, but they received no response from campus police who remained behind locked doors. Students gathered around the building to collect Church's personal belongings, which were confiscated the day before, according to an LA Times article.

After an hour, Dean of Students Ernest Becker turned over a large brown envelope to Church and the crowd departed only to reconvene in the corridor outside of Langsdorf's office. The students wanted to file charges against the campus police and maintenance staff who were involved in the previous day's melee. The students did not get a response, and after 20 minutes they scratched a four-letter word on Langsdorf's office window and left the building.

Shortly after the two incidents, the president enacted temporary student disciplinary procedures. The college hired a retired Superior Court judge to act as a hearing officer on a consultant basis to rule in disciplinary cases in place of the Student-Faculty Judicial and Appeals Board.

April 18:

Students established People's Park east of the Humanities-Social Sciences Building. A campfire at a People's Park party drew firefighters to the campus two days later. They returned when an arsonist started a fire in the storage room of the Daily Titan offices and in three trash bins outside the library.

April 27:

A student magazine, "People vs. Ronald Reagan," featuring a photo of nude students on the inside of the dust jacket, went on sale with proceeds going to the defense fund for students arrested the previous weeks. The 40-page magazine featured photos of the police-student confrontations on campus. Its sale prompted administration to seek review of its legality.

During this time, seven sticks of dynamite were found hidden in a trash can in the men's restroom near the president's office.

April 30:

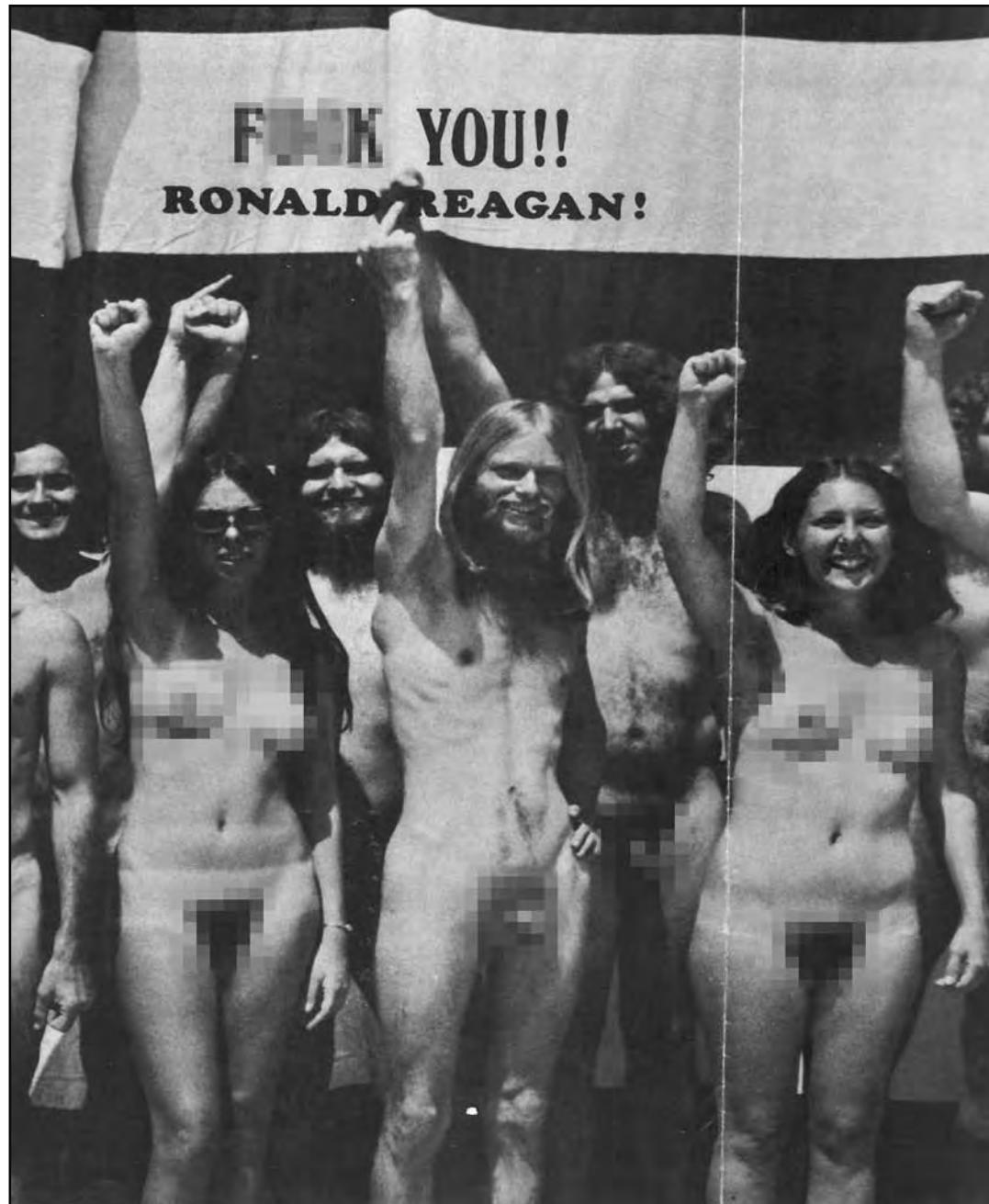


PHOTO FROM THE PEOPLE VS. REAGAN PUBLICATION COURTESY OF THE ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OFFICE
The students who published "The People vs. Reagan" pose naked using vulgar hand gestures on the inside cover.

The District Attorney brought obscenity charges against one professor and one student involved in the distribution of "People vs. Ronald Reagan."

In a memorandum to Becker, the dean of students, Professor Wayne E. Overbeck explained that students in his publications production class were required to submit a small magazine or brochure-type publication as a semester project.

One student chose to do a magazine featuring photos of student unrest on campus and, after reviewing its material, he gave the student an A because of the photography and layout.

The publication given to Overbeck contained no nudity when it was reviewed, he said. The students added

the dusk jacket after 2,000 copies of the magazine were printed.

May 1970: Shootings and Marshmallows

Students continued to protest by painting clenched fists on various buildings and their interiors.

The administration issued an executive order banning the sale of "People vs. Ronald Reagan" dust jacket; but students defied the ban, and it led to the arrest of three people.

May 4:

Four students protesting the invasion of Cambodia were gunned down by National Guardsmen at Kent State University in Ohio.

May 6:

Reagan ordered all state colleges and universities

closed at midnight for a four-day period.

Langsdorf told an audience of 600 students that peaceful meetings may continue even though no formal classes would be held during the closure.

Students set up a strike headquarters complete with a radio transmitter in the Music-Speech-Drama building lobby area as they continued to have peaceful discussions.

May 11:

Students set up picket lines at entrances to the campus and to its buildings, affecting some classes.

May 12:

Students barricaded themselves inside the Music-Speech-Drama building after hearing a rumor that construction workers were go-

ing to invade the building in protest of the students flying the flag of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam.

May 14:

Police and state troopers opened fire on protesters at Jackson State College in Jackson, Miss., killing two and wounding 12. On the Fullerton campus, Langsdorf told students they must vacate their strike headquarters in the Music-Speech-Drama building because they violated the two conditions that authorized their stay. Under these conditions classes would not be disrupted and extensive and malicious property damage would not be tolerated.

College officials feared that this would be Orange County's most violent student-police confrontation, but violence was averted when officials decided not to bring police on campus to clear the Music-Speech-Drama building.

Instead, faculty members persuaded the students to evacuate the building.

The administration allowed students to use an abandoned temporary building to continue their protest against expansion of the war in Southeast Asia.

During the campus unrest, Langsdorf began suffering from hypertension and exhaustion and was ordered to bed for three weeks. During that time students presented a list of 21 requests regarding the establishment of a political action laboratory.

Three days later, the administration decided a political action laboratory proposal not realistic but approved a request to develop courses for students interested in social and political problems.

May 24:

The plant operations office was burglarized. Keys were taken and some state vehicles were driven off the premises.

May 27:

On the last day of classes for the semester, students invaded the lobby of the Music-Speech-Drama building. They also staged a brief sit-in

See Protest, Page 38

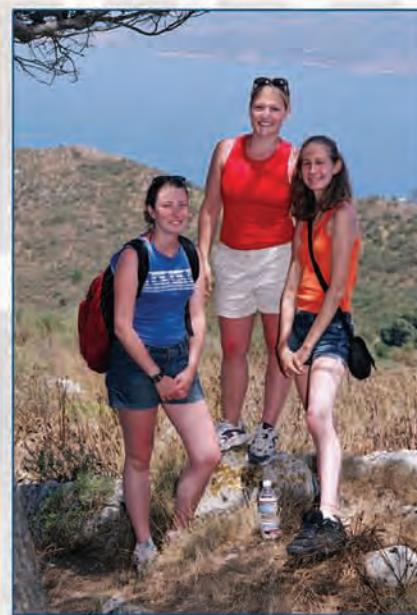


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PHOTO COURTESY OF THE CSUF ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OFFICE

The Heritage House, owned by the first doctor of Fullerton, George Clark, was placed in The Arboretum prior to its opening. It was in danger of being demolished and was moved for historical preservation.

History of The Arboretum

BY SARAH GAMMILL

CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

In the midst of dying orange groves on the grounds of Cal State Fullerton 35 years ago, thoughts of revitalizing nature with an organic garden were beginning to take shape.

Yet, the long journey to the now 26-acre Arboretum wasn't so easy, said Eugene Jones, professor of botany.

In the fall of 1972, student Jeff Smith and biology professor David Walkington first discussed the idea of a garden on campus. It was originally supposed to start in the area outside of McCarthy Hall.

The area was supposed to be a reflecting pool created by then university architect Bill Bridgers. After years of mistreatment, the hollow area became an eyesore and a place to collect trash, Jones said. Smith then proposed that a desert garden be placed in the area instead.

"The idea went to the committee and they turned it down; but it got some publicity through the Daily Titan, and the people that were trying to get the organic garden started in the orange groves heard about it through the article and contacted Dr. Walkington," Jones said. "They said they were trying to develop an organic garden and asked if he or Jeff Smith was interested in helping them out."

Walkington, being quite busy at the time, referred the two professors, Franz Dolp and Leonard Hitcock, and student Lynn Forest to Jones and Smith, eventually making Jones the first director of the Arboretum.

"Here I was, a young faculty member just in my second semester in the spring of 1970, and they came to me and I thought it was a good idea. Naive as the devil, but I thought it was a very good idea," Jones said. "So we began to look at the possibility of developing an

organic garden but also as a botanical garden in that area in the northeast corner."

Smith designed a 10 to 15-acre botanical garden, but after review by the landscape committee, it was rejected again.

Yet, this time the committee showed some interest in the idea of a botanical garden, so staff and students went to Cal Poly Pomona, which had a school of landscape design, and asked everyone to submit designs for an arboretum.

The students did, and Bridgers eventually combined some of the students' ideas into the design. This time, the committee accepted the design and idea of a 26-acre arboretum on campus.

On Feb. 28, 1972, after 9,000 students petitioned, the Arboretum was placed into the master plan of CSUF.

"The students also went around campus and wanted to get students involved, so they asked the student body if they would support the development of an arboretum

on campus instead of more parking; they even came up with a little slogan that said, 'A is for arboretum not asphalt,'" Jones said. "Now if you did that today I don't know if you would get the same response."

Then the planning began with many fund-raisers because, although the idea was accepted, there was still quite a bit of money to be raised for construction.

"We had plant sales and we made a little bit of money, but it was peanuts compared to what we really needed to build the facility," Jones said.

At the time, CSUF had an association on campus called the Faculty Wives Club. Jones' wife Teresa was president for two years. During this time, she rallied support for the Arboretum to help raise money.

"In the spring of 1972, right after the facility was incorporated into the master plan for the university, she invited about 25 to 30

women over to our home for a meeting," Jones said. "That meeting essentially resulted in the start of what now is the Friends of the Arboretum."

What is known today as the Heritage House was also placed on the Arboretum grounds before the opening and served as a rallying point, Jones said. It is an old house that belonged to the first doctor of Fullerton, George Clark.

It was in danger of being demolished and was brought to the Arboretum so that it could be preserved.

The Friends have been one of the Arboretum's continuous support groups throughout the years. The group became so influential that it persuaded the City of Fullerton to donate \$750,000, which went toward construction of the Arboretum but barely left any remaining money for plants.

The Arboretum staff then petitioned the Associated Students for help and received \$10,000, which See Arboretum, Page 17

(from Page 16) helped purchase plants. They also had the City of Fullerton join in a joint-powers agreement in which they would support the Arboretum until 2020.

"Back when we first did this, we thought, 'Oh, 2020, that's so far out in the future. By then what will happen?' But 2020 is rapidly approaching," Jones said. "In the year 2020 then, technically, the Arboretum is going to have to be self-sufficient and is positioning itself to be self-sufficient by that time. They're doing a very good job."

After three years of construction, the Arboretum opened its doors in October 1979, making it the largest arboretum in the CSU system at the time.

Leo Song, greenhouse manager, helped by beginning to grow the plants that were eventually the basis of the Arboretum.

Since then the Arboretum has had more than nine directors. Gregory Dyment, the current director, is the first to be paid in the last 10 years.

Under Dyment, the Arboretum has incorporated many new exhibits, plants and a new facility called the

Orange County Agricultural and Nikkei Heritage Museum. As for the upcoming 15 years, Dyment has also laid out the Arboretum's growth and development plans in the strategic plan.

"We have identified new exhibits that we want to create, and then what we want to do is take our existing creations and our existing exhibits and add more to those," Dyment said.

Currently, the Arboretum consists of over 4,000 varieties of plants and four collections, including the Woodlands, the Desert, the Cultivated, and the Mediterranean. However, the Arboretum is still looking to further its selection and is hoping to add a Mojave collection in the next year.

"Some people say, 'Oh 4,000 varieties,' but they come and are amazed when they walk around and they see all the different kinds of things that we really have, and continue to add to the garden," said Mark Costello, manager of the Friends of The Arboretum. "That's what is going to continue to promote the Arboretum in the future and make it more and more popular."



PHOTO COURTESY OF THE ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OFFICE
Louis Valesquez, former mayor of Fullerton, assists former CSUF President Donald Shields at the ribbon cutting of The Arboretum.

Featuring a waterfall, two ponds, ducks, a children's garden, shaded areas and space to host over 80 weddings a year, the Arboretum has been referred to as an "oasis," Costello said.

Since 1979, the Arboretum has also hosted several events each year, including Greenscene, Southern California's largest plant sale, the profits of which go to help support the Arboretum.

Another large event for it each fall is the "Spooky Garden" in which the

Arboretum is magically transformed into a garden full of ghouls and surprises for Halloween. Volunteers come dressed up in costumes, hand out candy and put on a haunted show for children, teens and parents each year.

"The Fullerton Arboretum means a place for the public to come and put behind them the pressures of the urban world and relax and hopefully learn something about our native habitat, the environment and see plants that are from different parts

of the world," Dyment said. "We want people to ultimately appreciate them, so they don't destroy them or hurt them but promote them."

Open daily from 8 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., the Arboretum is only closed three days out of the year: New Year's Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

"It didn't look as it does now, but we're talking 27 years later. It's taken on quite a bit of maturity; it's become a really neat facility," Jones said.

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Five Decades of CSUF



*Was President of Pasadena City College for 10 years before taking office at CSUF.

*Visited CSUF when it was still orange groves and moved his family to get out of the smog of Pasadena.

*Site for CSUF was selected in November of 1958.

*The other proposed cities to host CSUF were Buena Park, Garden Grove and Huntington Beach.

*First state budget for CSUF in 1958-59 was \$139,051.

*Langsdorf was upset with State Sen. John Murdy because when UC Irvine was proposed

William B. Langsdorf (1957-70)

about the same time CSUF was proposed, Murdy said in a speech that "...we were glad to get the state college [CSUF], but when we could get the university [UC Irvine] that was like getting a race horse compared to a rabbit."

*Land for CSUF and the 57 Freeway was purchased at the same time.

*The state paid as much as \$16,000 an acre for the CSUF land.

*Langsdorf said he recalls reports saying there was a suicide or murder in the Mahr House. That was why it wasn't occupied when he came to visit the campus site.

*State College Boulevard was originally Cypress Avenue.

*CSUF's campus site housed orange groves and eucalyptus trees.

*The library and science buildings were built with no windows on purpose

because in order to have air conditioning the room could not have outside access.

*Langsdorf admits that the design of the school has underground tunnels.

*The Quad has plumbing set up because Langsdorf wanted to put a mirror pool and fountain in the Quad like he had at Pasadena City College.

*Students voted to have student union and raised fees to accommodate the building.

*The student union was designed twice because the first version couldn't be built with the funds acquired.

*The first dorm was occupied by 19 basketball players. They couldn't obtain local housing because they were black.

*Murdy wanted the first CSUF building named after State Sen. Nelson S. Dilmworth. It never happened.

*Langsdorf wanted to change Orange County State College

to Orange State College because he thought, "the word 'county' implied sort of a cow-town place. Then when people coming to look for Orange State College went to the city of Orange, that was a disadvantage, so we were glad to change it to Fullerton."

*CSUF hosted Dorothy Healy as a speaker. Healy was a long-time Southern California communist who spoke at CSUF in 1966-67 after the ban on communist speakers had been lifted.

*Basketball was the first CSUF intercollegiate sport. Quotes from Langsdorf:

"We were close to Disneyland and sometimes called Disneyland College. I don't know that it was either a plus or minus. Maybe some people thought that it would be nice for the family; we tried to not let them think that this was a sort of a recreational institution."

L. Donald Shields (1970-80)

*Born on Sept. 18, 1936, in San Diego.

*Was elected student body president of Grossmont High School.

*Attended UCR from 1954 to 1959, earning a degree in chemistry.

*Was elected UCR freshman class president.

*Met his wife, Patty, at UCR while she was studying English.

*Earned a graduate degree in chemistry at UCLA.

*Heard about career options at CSUF from Ph.D. adviser Bob Pecsok.

*Taught for four years a CSUF. *Miles McCarthy predicted Shields would be president of CSUF within 10 years.

*Took acting presidential role from October 1970 to May 1971.

*CSUF never owned College Park (Hope University property). The owners ultimately sold it to Pacific Christian College.

*Thought CSUF would top

off at 24,000 students (today 36,000+).

*The Humanities building was supposed to be a two-phase building, and the second T-shaped building was never completed.

*Most frustrating experience was acquiring a performing arts center because of how fast the development was going.

*CSUF became a part of Division I in athletics in 1974.

*Mercy Bowl was a joint effort with Shields and Dick Corey. Quotes from Shields:

*Beard Controversy - "We were able to finally determine precisely what did occur. As it turned out, it was a disgruntled employee in the Theatre Department who was aware of the sensitive nature of that particular theatrical vehicle, and it was that employee who got tickets to members of the press that the employee was relatively sure would be shocked and very

vocal about their feelings about such a play... It was supposed to be, according to Professor Duerr, a 'controlled audience' and they were supposed to know that the language and the subject matter and so on was only for mature audiences and that if people were offended by such material, they should not attend."

*1970 Reagan Visit "He [Reagan] was invited by our then-student body president, Bob Sandoval, who had been in Sacramento for student presidents meeting. They had met with the governor, and just before the meeting broke up, or right after the meeting broke up, he had had an aside with the governor and indicated that he would be very well-received and very much like to have him visit the Fullerton campus and make a presentation on some of his thoughts about higher education."

*Prosecution of student unrest "90 percent of the students prosecuted were successful. One faculty member, Professor Stuart Silvers, was arrested and tried and convicted and left the country."

*Minority recruitment "Based on the ethnic minority population in our area and our service region and also based



on I think the importance of trying to develop a diversity of students, the various socio-economic backgrounds at a university, particularly a public university, those kind of concerns converged at that time and there was I think more interest on the part of the students. Some student leaders at the time were most concerned about this.

Presidential Leadership



Miles D. McCarthy (1980-81)

*Served as acting president for a little less than a year until Jewel Plummer-Cobb was named the new president.

*Was one of the first five faculty members of CSUF.

*McCarthy Hall was originally the Letters and Sciences Building. It was renamed in 1984 after Miles McCarthy for his numerous contributions to the sciences and to CSF.

*Founded health professions committee.

*Was a biology professor and chaired numerous departments in the School of Letters and Sciences.

*He, along with L. Donald Shields, worked to gain more lab space for the science department.

*In 1965 was named outstanding professor for CSUF and the entire Cal State University System.

*Was granted emeritus status in 1983 but never really retired from university life.

*Was the first professor at

CSUF to develop and teach human sexuality in 1969.

*Was married to wife Martha McCarthy.

*He had five children: Matthew, Martin, Scott, Ellen and Lynn.

*Was first university president to die, on Sept. 20, 1995, at the age of 80 from heart failure.

*“There is no one in history of Cal State Fullerton who has contributed more to its development as has Miles McCarthy,” said current CSUF President Milton A. Gordon.

Jewel Plummer-Cobb (1981-90)

*Assumed CSUF Presidency on Oct. 1, 1981.

*Was first African-American woman to take presidency of a major higher education institution west of the Mississippi.

*Born to parents Frank and Carriebel Plummer in 1924; she was an only child.

*During the depression her mother worked as a school teacher and was paid in certificates.

*Was associate editor of high school yearbook.

*Ran for student office(s) but never won.

*Graduated from Englewood High School in Chicago in 1941.

*Graduated with a B.A. in biology from Talladega College in 1944.

*Earned her master's and doctorate in physiology from New York University between 1947-50.

*Parents' ancestry can be traced, on both sides, back to slavery.

*Recalled the time when prohibition ended because of “horns and celebrations.”

*Was associate editor of her high school yearbook.

*Ran for student office(s) but never won.

*Belonged to YWCA at a time when the YWCA was segregated.

*High school held two separate proms because black students weren't allowed in many Chicago hotels.

*Began undergraduate degree at University of Michigan; eventually transferred to Talladega College.

*Was an active member in the NAACP and Urban League.

*Lived in Smith League House at Michigan with other black students because dorms wouldn't allow black students.

*Was kicked out of Smith League House for staying out past curfew.

*Transferred to Talladega because, “I'm not kidding you, Michigan was sexist and racist.”

*Had to have written permission from home to leave campus.

*During college she worked with a “Dean of Women.”

*While attending NYU, she had to live in Harlem because Greenwich Village wouldn't allow blacks to live there.

*After graduation became an instructor at the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

*Married Roy R. Cobb in 1954.

*Son, Roy Jonathan Cobb, was born in 1955.

*Husband flew to

Washington, D.C., to be a part of the March on Washington in 1963.

*Roy and Jewel divorced in 1966.

*Taught at Sarah Lawrence Women's College for nine years.

*Former CSUF President L. Don Shields and Cobb served on the National Science Board together, and he was her first contact at CSUF.

*1974 became a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

*Was first black dean at Douglass College at Rutgers.

*Son attended Wesleyan University, majoring in biology.

*Was contacted by board of trustees search committee to apply for CSUF presidency.

*Interviewed in 1974 to be CSU Dominguez Hills president.

*Was third female to serve as a president in the CSU system.

*There were a reported 140 applicants for CSUF presidency.

*Was first CSUF president chosen who was not associated with the university. [William B. Langsdorf helped create university, L. Don Shields was professor of chemistry before taking office and

Miles McCarthy was head of science department and one of the founding faculty members of the university.]

*During presidency, acquired money to remodel and expand CSUF library.

*Acquired private and non-state funding to build the Ruby Gerontology Center.

*Former President Shields began plans to have a hotel on campus to pay for sports complex but was finished under Cobb. Originally the Marriott was supposed to be a Hilton.

*Cobb looked into having satellite campus in Mission Viejo..

*The CSUF student residence complex is named

after Cobb.

*Worked through CSUF protest of serving Coors beer on campus or hosting Coors sponsored events because apparently Mr. Coors made a “very negative and derogatory public statement about blacks” in the early 1980s.

*Under her presidency Military Science and ROTC programs started.
Quote from Plummer-Cobb:

“The presence of an ASI group with an entity of its own and a student center of its own was really a surprise to me, and I don't think it could have happened in any other state except California.”

Continued on Page 20





Milton A. Gordon (1990-Present)

*Born May 25, 1935, in Chicago Ill.
 *Earned a bachelor of science degree from Xavier University, Louisiana, in 1957; a master's degree in mathematics from University of Detroit in 1960; earned a doctorate at the Illinois Institute of Technology in 1968.
 *Became president of CSUF in 1990.
 *Was director of Afro-American Studies at Loyola University of Chicago from 1971-77, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of Chicago State University

from 1978-86, was vice-president for Academic Affairs at Sonoma State University from 1986-1990.
 * Married Margaret Faulwell Gordon.
 *They have three children: Patrick, Michael and Vincent.
 *From Gordon's biography: "He received the 1999 Cesár Chavez Community Service Award by the Hispanic Bar Association of Orange County, 1998 Manager of the Year Award by the Orange County Chapter of the Society of Advancement of Management, 1998 Orange

County NAACP Citizens of Distinction Award, 1994 Tree of Life Award from the Jewish National Fund, and Honor Milton A. Gordon Day, Sept. 22, 1992, at Chicago State University."
 * From the CSU President evaluation, "Through his work over a dozen years, Dr. Gordon has created and sustained a sense of pride among faculty, staff and students in belonging to CSU Fullerton. President Gordon and the university maintain very positive relations with local, state, and national office holders."

El Dorado Ranch (Home of the President)

BY MARISSA ARMSTRONG
 CSUF 50th Anniversary
 Staff Writer

El Dorado Ranch is a 5,792-square-foot, two-story hillside estate west of campus and the home of Cal State Fullerton's president.

Its Spanish-inspired exterior, imposing driveway, circular courtyard and towering trees may seem a luxury to the average Joe, but such comfortable living does not come without sacrifice.

Imagine hosting over 500 social events over the span of two years – in your home. That is what the first president to reside at El Dorado, Jewel Plummer-Cobb, did in her first two years at the ranch. Frequent social events at El Dorado were just one way

the legacy of the Chapman family was carried on.

The El Dorado Ranch was purchased in 1931 by C. Stanley and Alice Chapman, and was the scene of social events for civic and charitable causes. It was a gift to CSUF in 1989 from the children of the Chapmans.

The Chapman family greatly influenced the growth of the community that many CSUF students enjoy today.

In 1894, Charles Chapman nurtured some of the first Valencia orange trees, which helped to spur the economic growth of the region. He became known as the "father of the Valencia orange." He then extended his energies to politics and philanthropy and served as the first mayor of Fullerton.

His son C. Stanley and daughter-in-law Alice followed in his footsteps and continued to give generously to the community. Alice was described as "a woman of heart who gave unstintingly to the community." It was her wish that the house be given to the school.

The original house was built in 1919 but was remodeled and virtually rebuilt by the Chapmans in 1951.

In the years that followed, the Chapmans hosted innumerable local and charitable social events. When Alice died in 1981, C. Stanley moved to Balboa Island and opened the doors to community groups and charities.

After C. Stanley died in 1984, their children faced the



Photos by FRANCINE CHW / Los Angeles Times

Cal Estate Fullerton

CLIPPING COURTESY OF CSUF ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

This article from the Los Angeles Times shows Cal State Fullerton President Milton A. Gordon with his wife Margaret outside the CSUF official residence, the El Dorado Ranch, a few miles west of campus.

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problem of maintaining the property. They wanted the ranch to go to someone who would keep it alive. CSUF has done just that.

In October 1991, the great pepper tree that had been rooted at the front of the house for an estimated 150 years rotted and fell. Since the pepper tree had been there since the existence of the ranch, a search began to fill its place. When one was found on the Union Oil Co. property, extreme efforts were made to transport and transplant the tree. The transplant was a success.

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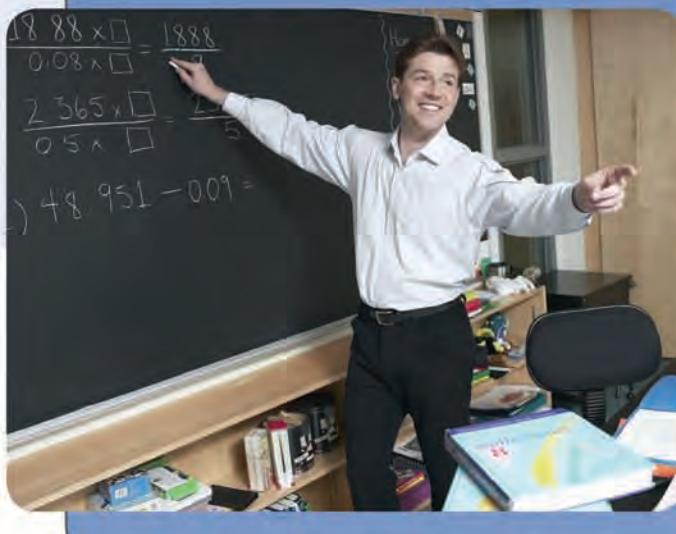
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Constructing a Campus

1963 McCarthy Hall

BY MARISSA ARMSTRONG
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

McCarthy Hall, formerly known as the Letters and Sciences Building, is more than just an ordinary building.

Completed Sept. 1, 1963, it was Cal State Fullerton's first permanent building and set the stage for the future and expansion of the university.

In the years McCarthy Hall was being built, it was uncommon for a state college's faculty members to do research, because that was left to the faculty of the UC schools.

Miles D. McCarthy, former university president and CSUF founding faculty member, was determined to change this. When the building was dedicated to him at the school's 25th anniversary, he said that he had planned for several rooms to be used for research and had disguised them as teachers' lounges to pass scrutiny by the chancellor's office.

Although McCarthy Hall was intended for science



PHOTO COURTESY OF CSUF ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

A view of the Letters and Sciences Building, a.k.a. McCarthy Hall, from the top of the Humanities Building taken in the mid-1960s.

purposes, in its earliest years it housed the library, the Health Center, administration offices and student center.

With the completion of McCarthy Hall, however,

came the promise of even more buildings. In a science building document, written by Milton C. Blanchard, building coor-dinator, plans for future buildings developed. "It

is interesting to note that planning a campus such as this one requires much crystal ball gazing into the future," wrote Blanchard.

During the construction

of McCarthy Hall, a time capsule containing selected documents and photographs of the school was placed in a cornerstone of the building.

1965 Performing Arts

BY MARISSA ARMSTRONG
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

The opening of Cal State Fullerton's Music Speech Drama Building, now known as the Performing Arts Building, was truly a celebrated event.

Completed in February 1965, the building features a 500-fixed-seat Little Theater and a 200-fixed-seat Recital Hall. The dedication festivities stretched over nine carefully planned evenings beginning on May 1.

As spectacular as the new \$3.2 million, 146,472-square-foot building was, few could have imagined the \$48.5 million additions that would take place 41 years later.

The opening of the new Performing Arts Building didn't last for nine days, but



BY CAMERON PEMSTEIN/50th Anniversary Photo Editor

A view of the box office of the new addition to the Performing Arts Building.

after 15 years of planning, it did add a concert hall, two theaters, 1,200 seats and over 100,000 square-feet.

Construction of the new Performing Arts Building began in 1993 but was delayed until 2000. An

estimated \$43 million was provided for the project and the rest was raised from private sources, from which the two new theaters and concert hall gained their titles.

The Vaughncille Joseph Meng Concert Hall is the

first in Orange County built exclusively for music performances. The size and shape of the hall enhances the quality of sound, and layers of concrete and insulation block out all exterior noise.

Meng, a music teacher and resident of Fullerton, set up funds for scholarships for music and theater students. The donation totaled \$2 million.

The 250-seat James D. Young Theater creates an intimate setting with seating on three sides that wraps the audience around the performance. This theater, capable of creative lighting effects and with acoustics designed to enhance the spoken word, meets the highest standards in technical light and sound.

Young is the founding chair of the Department of Theater and directed the first play on the Fullerton campus in

1959. Young, retired from the university, played a key role in raising funds for the center.

The Millie and Dale Hallberg Theater is a highly flexible "black-box" theater with no fixed-seating and a blank interior. This allows for quick and easy transformations of set and mood.

Dale Hallberg, landscape architect, sculptor and art teacher, and his wife, Millie, were longtime supporters of the arts at CSUF. A number of his bronze sculptures reside in the sculpture garden in the visual arts complex.

Other rooms featured in the new Performing Arts Building are the McGarvey Family Dance Studio, Kathryn T. McCarty Dance Studio, Dhont Family Dance Studio, Jerry Samuelson Musical Theater Studio, a costume shop, scene shop and lighting, audio and make-up teaching studios.

One Building at a Time

From Gym to Kinesiology

BY MARISSA ARMSTRONG
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

Ever wondered about the corroded pipe sculptures anchored above the entrance to the Kinesiology and Health Science Building? The students of 1965, the year the building was completed, did.

Claire Falkenstein crafted the sculptures of corroded green, copper pipe and glass imported from Italy, exclusively for the then Physical Education Building, for \$6,000.

Her art was protested and criticized by students and community members. Student leaders defended her work and arranged for Falkenstein to visit the campus to explain and interpret her creation.

This visual gave some students a better

understanding, but many still didn't get it. The university backed its acquisition and placement of the sculptures in an effort to display art throughout the campus.

Despite the art critics, the

was completed.

As successful as the facilities were, they still weren't enough to meet the demands that came with the rapid growth of the CSUF population.

In May 2000, students voted to pay additional student fees, starting at \$20 a semester, to fund the construction of a Student Recreation/Fitness Center.

Construction for the 56,570-square-foot addition began in September of 2001 and was completed in November 2003.

The cost was approximately \$18.6 million and included office space for the Kinesiology Department, lecture hall seating for 180 students, an upper-level practice gymnasium and ADA compliant access to all new facilities.



BY CAMERON PEMSTEIN/50th Anniversary Photo Editor
The outside of the front entrance to the Kinesiology Building

\$2.3 million, 70,955 square-foot P.E. Building, with gym seating for up to 5,800, was an immediate success. Before construction of the building, 12 tennis courts had been built and open since 1961 and a track since 1964.

In 1966, two swimming pools were finished and in 1968 the baseball diamond



BY CAMERON PEMSTEIN/50th Anniversary Photo Editor

The RGC houses the largest lecture hall used by Cal State Fullerton.

1988 The RGC

BY MARISSA ARMSTRONG
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

The Ruby Gerontology Center opened in October 1988 and marks a lot of firsts in the history of Cal State Fullerton.

The RGC was the first gerontology center in Orange County, the first privately funded building on the CSUF campus and the first building to be named after community members.

Several facilities within the RGC, as well as the entire

building itself, were named in honor and recognition of key donors and community members. The Continuing Learning Experience, a group of retired and semi-retired professionals who actively support lifelong learning, was the driving force behind the funding for the RGC. Of the \$2.1 million raised, CLE members personally contributed \$677,000.

Charles L. Ruby, a retired educator and civic leader, donated \$250,000 to the construction of the center.

See Buildings, Page 26



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BUILDINGS: PRIVATE DONATIONS FUND CENTER

(from Page 23)

Ruby, and his wife, Rachel, gave the initial gift of \$100,000 and the capstone gift of \$150,000, ensuring that the campaign would reach its goal.

Ruby became a founding member of CLE in 1979 and is one of three of the group's life trustees.

The Leo and Devora Shapiro Wing was named

after the founding president of CLE and his wife. Shapiro was the person most responsible for the idea of a gerontology center at CSUF. He convinced the president of the university of its validity and then devoted all his efforts to establish an organization to plan the structure and to raise the necessary funds.

In addition to his labors, he personally donated

\$138,000 to the campaign. Shapiro is also a life member of CLE.

The Francis G. Mackey Auditorium was named after the retired medical director of St. Jude Hospital and Rehabilitation Center. The concept of the 230-seat research auditorium was Mackey's idea.

The room was named after him in the hope that local

physicians would contribute in his honor because he was held in such high esteem in the medical field. The campaign was a success and raised a total of \$147,000.

The Harold and Jean Butler Research Laboratory was named after the founder of the Denny's restaurant chain. Butler plunged into the business world at a young age. He dropped out of the seventh grade and would ride his bike to the city dump where he filled soup cans with maggots and sold them to local fishermen.

Butler was Shapiro's first important contact, and he offered a four-to-one challenge grant of \$200,000. The CLE had to raise \$800,000 to get the

money.

The Reuben P. Hughes Courtyard was named after the former chairman and CEO of the Hawaiian Punch family. In 1985, the Hughes family donated \$100,000 to the gerontology center.

The Edna and Jesse D. Spennetta Memorial Garden was named for the parents of a CLE member and contributor of \$30,000, who wished to remain anonymous. She was a prominent member in the community, a generous contributor and sponsored events that raised additional funds to her personal gift.

The funding, planning and construction of the RGC took a total of eight years.

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1966 The Pollak Library

BY MARISSA ARMSTRONG

CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

The Pollak Library is not just two buildings in one. It is two eras with one past.

In October 1964, construction for the \$4 million 217,278-square-foot library began. It was completed in June 1966, with six floors and a basement. The library was built to accommodate 10,000 full-time equivalent students, with plans to expand it to serve 20,000 students.

Temporary classrooms were built into the second and third floors. For four years these floors were used for academic instruction. In 1970 the third floor was converted for library use, followed by the second floor in 1971.

The basement was equipped for audiovisual purposes and for the production of teaching materials such as transparencies, slides, charts and models. The entire circumference of the first floor was windows and there were no other windows in the building.

At the dedication

ceremony of the library and audiovisual center, on Nov. 30, 1966, CSUF presented its first honorary degree. The college honored Louis Booker Wright, director of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C., with the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

It was the eighth degree given by the California State Colleges. The first was given



BY CAMERON PEMSTEIN/50th Anniversary Photo Editor
The entrance to the Pollak Library, north side.

to President John Kennedy in 1963.

Thirty years after the first library dedication, the library was expanded and the north building was dedicated. Two years after that Paulina June and George Pollak were recognized for giving \$1 million, the largest monetary gift ever given by a faculty member, Paulina June, and family.

On Oct. 22, 1998, the library was renamed in their honor.

1969 Humanities

BY LINDSAY KWEK
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

"It's a really old building," stated Nicole Branscome, a fourth-year psychology major. To be honest, not many students know much about the Humanities Building, even if it is the home to their college.

Currently housing the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, this building has long been a daunting edifice creating a central staple within Cal State Fullerton.

Planning for the Humanities Building started in 1961, when, according to the University Archives, Cal State Fullerton was given a \$6.5 million budget to construct a large eight-floor building to accommodate the growing number of students.

According to an interview with President William B. Langsdorf and Lawrence B. de Graaf, the plan was originally supposed to include a 'T-shape' to the building but was then changed because of lack of



BY CAMERON PEMSTEIN/Photo Editor
Front of the Humanities Building.

students. Also, there was talk of creating a bridge between it and another building, similar to the one between McCarthy Hall and the Performing Arts Building.

The production of the Humanities Building started in 1962 with a large ceremony and the removal of orange groves to accommodate the building. Throughout the construction, there were various technical problems

with elevators and the sprinkler systems. There was even speculation that, if the building didn't open on time, the university would have to turn away 2,000 students due to lack of classroom space!

Luckily, construction of the building ended in 1969 and it was dubbed the Humanities-Social Sciences Building. Within its walls, there are classrooms, lecture halls, and countless offices meant to accommodate 1,500 students as well as 200 professors.

In addition, the Humanities Building contained cartography, anthropology, sociology, and language labs. The communications department was also located in this building, with facilities for news production, yearbook, and a typography lab.

Throughout the years, the Humanities Building has developed into a landmark on campus. Although its floors may creak due to age, it is still going strong and serving its purpose like the forefathers of the university wished.



BY CAMERON PEMSTEIN/50th Anniversary Photo Editor
The outside of the newer dorms, named after Jewel Plummer-Cobb.

1986 Dorms

BY MARISSA ARMSTRONG
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

Today, residents of Cal State Fullerton's dorms enjoy many liberties and freedoms that were not available to the students who inhabited the first on-campus dorms over 40 years ago.

The first dorms, called Othrys Hall, were located across the street from Langsdorf Hall in what is now Hope University. Othrys Hall was specifically designed for the campus.

During the summer of 1986, construction for a new on-campus student-housing complex began. The \$7.4

million, four-building, four-story complex opened for occupancy in January 1988 and the first residents collected their "I was 1st" t-shirts.

There were 66 units within three residence halls with six students to each three bedroom, two bathroom unit.

A little over three years later, on Oct. 9, 1991, the student-housing complex was dedicated to former CSUF President Jewel Plummer-Cobb.

A \$23,404,000 project to expand student housing was completed in August of 2003. This expansion added 440 beds in five four-story buildings.

2008 Mihaylo Hall

BY JENNIFER CADDICK
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

The Steven G. Mihaylo Hall is strictly business.

This \$87.5 million building is the newest addition to Cal State Fullerton's campus and future home of the College of Business and Economics.

It stands next to Langsdorf Hall, which was the original headquarters of the college, on the southeast side of campus.

The CSUF business administration alumnus after whom the building is named has given the university the largest gift in campus history — \$4.5 million.

The college has been able to raise \$9 million in private funds along with the \$53.5 million the state has funded to build Mihaylo Hall.

Mihaylo, who graduated in 1969, is the president and CEO of Inter-Tel, a company

that specializes in creating applications that develop networks and server-based communications software.

students a 10,000-square-foot center specifically for their academic pursuits.

The architects, Hellmuth,



BY CAMERON PEMSTEIN/50th Anniversary Photo Editor
The new Mihaylo Hall being constructed. The building will open in 2008

CSUF has one of the largest business schools in the United States, and Mihaylo Hall will give the business

Obata and Kassabaum, have included interactive technology, modern classrooms and a 250-seat

lecture hall in the building's design.

The final product will stand five stories tall and expand to 195,000 square feet.

Energy efficiency is one of the main focuses for Mihaylo Hall. It will include a reflectant roof system, sun shading devices, high-performance glazing and an automated building control system.

All of the landscaping around the building will be done with native, drought-tolerant plants.

The road adjacent to Mihaylo Hall has recently been named after Emulex Chairman Paul Folino after he donated over \$1 million to the \$15 million campaign that was launched to contribute to the building of Mihaylo Hall as well as to create bequests for student scholarships and academic programs.

Ground was broken in October 2005, and the building is slated to open in fall 2008.

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Coaches Remembered

BY NOLAN ANDRE
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

The rumbling voices in the kitchen downstairs awakened young Mary O'Hara. She went to the top of the stairs and recognized the faces of her mom and Cal State Fullerton head football coach Dick Coury.

"My mom came up to me on the stairs and told me that the plane didn't land," Mary said. "She told me 'No matter what, we'll always be a family.'"

On the night of Saturday, Nov. 13, 1971, a small charter jet carrying three CSUF assistant coaches crashed in Central California.

The plane was carrying her dad, CSUF assistant coach Joe O'Hara, and two other assistant coaches, Dallas Moon and Bill Hannah. It was not until the next day that the downed plane was found near Santa Barbara with no survivors.

"Coach Coury was afraid to fly," Mary said.

That afternoon, CSUF had rallied back from a 24-point deficit to win a thrilling 40-30 game against U.S. International in San Diego. The coaches then boarded the plane to travel to San Luis Obispo to scout their next opponent.

"I was the only one that didn't go because I had stayed home to baby-sit my sister," Mary said. "It was just another football game to me."

The three coaches were all under 40 years old and left behind very young families. O'Hara and his wife, Lenore, had eight children ranging from 2 to 13 years of age. Moon and his wife, Dorothy, had two children: David, 13, and Darren, 12. Coach Hannah left behind his 3-year-old son Mark and his wife, Molly.

"The church for the funeral was packed," Mary said. "The whole Cal State Fullerton team was there, the Mater Dei team was there, people were lined up in the parking lot."

In an effort to financially



support the families, former CSUF President L. Donald Shields established an event called the Mercy Bowl; it was a football game to create a trust fund for the children, but the game almost did not take place.

The NCAA would not approve the Mercy Bowl because the season would have to be extended to allow for the game. Ronald Reagan, then governor of California, sent a telegram to the NCAA urging them to reconsider. The NCAA finally consented to the game after an aide in the

Nixon administration heard about the difficulty of getting the game approved.

The Mercy Bowl took place on Dec. 11, 1971, at Anaheim Stadium. Fullerton's opponent for the evening was Fresno State. It was the second Mercy Bowl to be played in NCAA history. In 1961, Fresno State and Bowling Green State University played the first Mercy Bowl at the Coliseum in Los Angeles. The game was played to raise money for the families of 17 Cal Poly San Luis Obispo football players

that had been killed in a plane crash earlier in the year.

The game between CSUF and Fresno State would be the last Mercy Bowl played.

Fullerton led almost the entire game, but Fresno scored on a 54-yard pass with just 3:23 to go in the fourth quarter to give them a 14-10 lead. Down by four with less than two minutes to play, quarterback Mike Ernst threw a touchdown pass to Tyrone Perry to give the Titans a 16-14 lead over Fresno State. The win gave CSUF a 7-4 record for the season – second to Cal

Poly San Luis Obispo in the conference.

Mary's memory of that day was not of the game but of meeting Grambling State University's head coach.

"I remember shaking [coach] Eddie Robinson's hand," Mary said. "I just remember his presence and that he was a gentle and compassionate man."

Over \$110,000 was raised during the game thanks to the crowd of 16,854 in attendance. The trust fund collected more donations from the Los Angeles Lakers, the U.S. International football team in San Diego, Paul "Bear" Bryant [under whom Bill Hannah was lineman at Alabama], Bob Hope and residents across Orange County.

"All eight kids went to college," said Mary, referring to her siblings and herself. "A little was set up for my mom and the rest was set up for us. We used it all for school, but she never said how much was in it."



IMAGES ABOVE AND PHOTO COURTESY OF ORAL AND PUBLIC HISTORY OFFICE

Former CSUF President L. Donald Shields addresses the crowd before kick off at the Mercy Bowl on Dec. 11, 1971, at Anaheim Stadium. The Mercy Bowl was held to raise funds for the families of three CSUF assistant coaches who were killed in a plane crash on Nov. 13, 1971. Over 16,850 people attended the Mercy Bowl and over \$110,000 was raised.



PHOTOS COURTESY OF ORAL AND PUBLIC HISTORY OFFICE

A memorial plaque was presented by Althea McLaren in honor of the three assistant coaches who were killed in a plane crash. The plaque can be found on the wall in the lobby of the Titan gym.

The trust fund was emptied just after the youngest O'Hara child, Carol, turned 25.

Mary had grand illusions of being able to buy a car or go on a family vacation with the extra trust fund money.

"I was in my mid-30s; we were broke and we had four young kids," Mary said. "There was only \$0.35 left in it!"

Mary now lives in Northern California with her husband, Mark Drazba, and their four children. Their oldest daughter, Katy, 23, is going to UCLA; their son, Matt, plays football at Harvard; their daughter, Monica, 20, is a sophomore at Davis; the youngest, Sara, 17, graduated high school and plans to attend Loyola Marymount University in the fall.

The O'Hara family name is not in danger of being left behind. The youngest O'Hara, Carol, is pregnant with the 28th and "last" grandchild, says Mary. Kevin, the oldest O'Hara, is a tax attorney and has six children with his wife

Marta.

Tim, the third child, has been an Orange County teacher, administrator and coach and has four boys with his wife, Alyssa.

Teresa is a nurse and has three children with her husband, Lindsay Meggs, the head baseball coach at Indiana State University.

Katy, her husband and three

children live in Virginia.

Joe and his wife and four young children live in Tustin.

Mary was able to share her father's legacy while visiting CSUF recently.

"I went to Cal State Fullerton last year for my daughter's volleyball tournament," she said. "There's a plaque in the gym of him, and it was nice for me to show her that."



PHOTOS COURTESY OF ORAL AND PUBLIC HISTORY OFFICE

Helping CSUF football coach Dick Coury to get the football program going are Bill Hannah, Joe O'Hara, Farley Day, Dallas Moon, and Paul Castillo.

The Uncovered Song



BY SYLVIA MASUDA
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

Cal State Fullerton has a school song. Surprised? It's a little-known fact.

Suffice it to say that CSUF's alma mater, after shining in the sun for a few years, became a recluse and hid itself in the dusty school archives.

During the fall semester of 1984, John Brugaletta, an emeritus professor of English and comparative literature, assigned a class project: to write lyrics for an alma mater for CSUF. He came up with visions of oceans and snow-capped mountains, "Titans' home and pride" nestled in between. Anyone of any "color, creed, and persuasion" was accepted here. We were in the "land of stately eucalyptus."

From there, the lyrics found their way to the hands of Rodger Vaughan, emeritus professor of music composition, theory and tuba who taught a composition class. Vaughan's class was to compose the music.

Vaughan made copies of the lyrics for his class and each student was to write a melody suitable for an alma mater. When all the submissions were in, he played every melody to his class and, by vote, they eliminated the compositions they thought were not up to snuff.

"I got everything," Vaughan said. "I even got one that sounded like a clarinet polka. That was voted out immediately."

In the end, two melodies were chosen. One had the characteristics of a fight song, the other was more of a hymn. Vaughan arranged them in a four-part harmony and kicked them to David Thorsen, the director of university singers at the time. His singers learned both songs.

"It's a piece that is well-suited for a university event," Thorsen said. "It was a very good piece."

Then it was on to the next

English 304 ALMA MATER for CSUF Music 422a

fall 1984

MUSIC SHEET COURTESY OF THE CSUF ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OFFICE

This is an actual copy of the Cal State Fullerton Alma Mater. The words were written by a comparative literature class and the music was created by a music composition class. The song was voted on by the Associated Students, Inc.

destination for the alma mater: former University President Dr. Jewel Plummer Cobb, who became the deciding vote in choosing between the hymn and the fight song.

The day she was to evaluate the music, everyone was dressed in their finery, Vaughan said, ready for their presentation.

But due to traffic and a crowded schedule, Cobb was unable to perform her duties of choosing the song.

Instead, the singers settled for performing for the student body council. The council chose the fight song.

With that, the song debuted at commencement and was part of the commencement tradition for a year after that before trudging back to the file cabinets.

"I understand the situation because we grew so fast," Thorsen said. "So many things were happening in organizing larger commencement events that music and so forth was not always available. It would be very nice if we could come back to that."

CSUF's population was growing rapidly. The university had already surpassed the 20,000-student mark 10 years earlier, and that number was only increasing.

"There was a problem with the size of our school and to have it where we have commencement now, a piece like that would be very hard to make that meaningful," Thorsen said.

"At that point it disappeared and I shrugged my shoulders and said, 'Well, that's life,'" Vaughan said.

It's a farouche piece of music, though many current faculty members and students can't confirm it because they have never heard it.

"It's just a very beautiful piece," Thorsen said. "I'm sorry it hasn't been played regularly."

Music Throughout the Decades

BY JICKIE TORRES
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

1957 -

The birth date of Cal State Fullerton shared with the birth of Rock 'n Roll? Elvis Presley took two spots in the top three, dominating the airwaves with "Jail House Rock" and rounding out the list with "All Shook Up" the same year CSUF was officially founded.

By the end of the decade, poodle skirts were swinging and bobby socks were kicking to hits like "At the Hop" by Danny & Juniors and swooning girls were idolizing that other great 50s heartthrob, Bobby Darrin.

1960's -

When the swinging 1960s arrived, the CSUF campus saw the arrival of the British invasion. By 1964, the Beatles were topping the charts with "I Want to Hold Your Hand" and the Stones were proclaiming "I Can't Get No (Satisfaction)." By the end of the decade, man was on the moon and soldiers were in Vietnam. The turmoil of the civil rights movement, the assassination of JFK and the pop culture revolution had come to a head culminating in one of the biggest events in music history, Woodstock.

1970s -

As social activism gave way to self-indulgence, the music industry saw two opposites: the raw energy and emotion of Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin and the Doors and the birth of one of history's most lamented genres, disco. The polarity continued with the emergence of other musical markers. CBGB's was nurturing punk rock icons like the Ramones.



into the United States.

1980s -

Think you know eighties music? While some campus professors were getting their first Mac and the coeds were tripping over their Rubik's Cubes, Madonna, Michael Jackson and Queen were topping the charts. But the 1980s were also responsible for hip-hop with icons like Grand Mater Flash and NWA, metal from Def Leppard to Slayer and alternative with bands like the Pixies, R.E.M., and the Violent Femmes. Christian Rock was making it onto mainstream charts and techno and House were all the rage in the clubs. Further underground hardcore punk was churning with Dead Kennedys and Minor Threat, techno and house were and Reggaeton was coming to form in Panama.

1990s -

The 1990s were a cacophony of sounds. It was the decade of gangsta rap and generation X. Tupac and Biggie were battling it out on the charts and in the streets and Kurt Cobain and Eddie Vedder stood out as the tortured heroes of a grungy Alt-Rock generation. The Smashing Pumpkins were getting emotional and Nu-Metal was

Bowie was delving into the glam rock person of Ziggy Stardust. Karen Carpenter was redefining the ballad. Kiss was giving a whole new meaning to make-up and reggae ala Bob Marley, and minimalism from Stephen Glass was making its way coined for bands like Korn and Limp Bizkit. The UK made its second takeover with Brit Pop bands like Oasis, Blur and Radiohead while the world was overtaken by the boy and girl band phenomena responsible for Backstreet boys and the Spice Girls. Don't forget the resurgence of retro with the popularity of Swing jumping and jiving and

Ska getting the pop treatment on the mainland.

2000s -

If the previous decades were the orchestra, the new Millennium is the symphony. What was new in the 80s and 90s is old and well versed in the 2000s. Rap is the new mainstream and indie is no longer so independent. The campus is witness to

the megadecade, where everything is bigger, bolder and brighter. Madonna is still making the charts while Green Day, the Chili Peppers and Weezer are considered the new veterans. Emo is the big debate while American Idol is the new big musical entity. And the moral of the story? You can listen to them all on your iPod.

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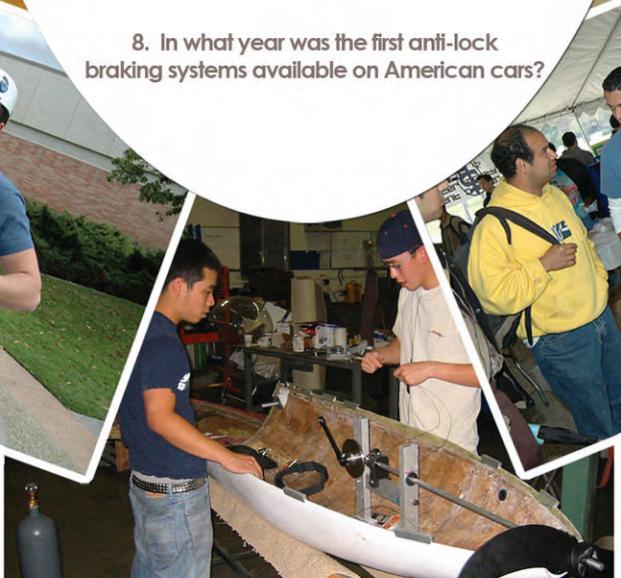
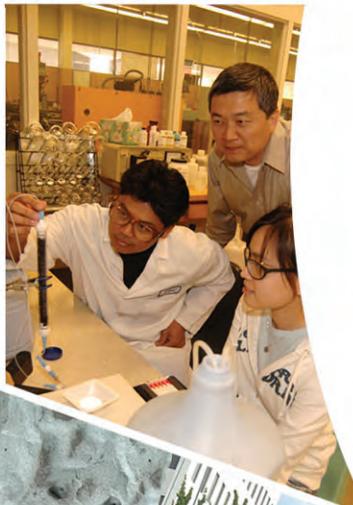


**Congratulations to all Alumni on
CSUF's 50th Anniversary**

-John W. Bedell, Chair

DISCOVER + INNOVATE + ACHIEVE = COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & SCIENCE

1. In what year did William J. Bailey of the Carnegie Steel Company invent the first solar collector?
2. In what year did Southern California bring electricity to Los Angeles?
3. In what year did Wilbur and Orville Wright complete the first sustained flight with a powered, controlled airplane?
4. Who made the first nonstop solo flight across the Atlantic on May 21, 1927?
5. Who introduced the first power steering system in the year 1926?
6. In what year were flashing turn signals first introduced?
7. What automotive innovation was developed in the 1950's by Ralph Teeter, who became blind at the age of 5?
8. In what year was the first anti-lock braking systems available on American cars?



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ASI Makes An Impact

BY MARISSA ARMSTRONG
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

It began with an overwhelming majority student vote and a couple of Joes. And we're not talking coffee. We're talking ASI.

In 1960 Cal State Fullerton students voted to organize an associated student body (ASB) and elected the first officers: Joe Stephens, president; Joe Moody, vice president; Joe Clayes, treasurer; and Betty Buck, secretary. The students also voted for a student body fee that started at \$9 for full-time students to support the ASB.

The ASB got right to work. They organized a vote for the school colors, dances, assemblies, and other activities to establish a sense of community for CSUF students. On May 12, 1961, ASB organized the first Day of the Titan. The event included athletic events and games, a potluck dinner and a dance.

In 1963 the first Titan symbol was developed by Disneyland artist and former student Charles Boyer. The students voted to name it Tuffy the Titan, a name still affectionately used by students today.

1969 was an eventful year at CSUF. The ASB organized CSUF's first concert, which marked the start of a musical sort of legacy on the Fullerton campus. This first historical concert featured Alice Cooper and Mothers of Invention, with Frank Zappa. More recently, ASB has booked the talents of No Doubt, All American Rejects, Black Eyed Peas and Shiny Toy Guns all before they became big name bands. The Black Eyed Peas played for around \$500.

Nineteen sixty-nine also marks the launch of Camp Titan. The ASB was

then, and still is, the only associated students group in all 23 CSUs with an official philanthropy. Every year Camp Titan sends about 150 underprivileged children to camp in the mountains and gives them the opportunity for new and exciting experiences.

Counselors were trained on legal issues and provided students with advice on how to obtain student status and defer their draft status.

During the 70s the Children's Center was established to help students with children, and the ASB sponsored a birth control clinic that offered education on birth control.

May 22, 1975, marked a turning point for the ASB when students voted to accept the incorporation of the group. This made the associated students a nonprofit organization and turned ASB into ASI. This decision was made so the group could take advantage of state banking laws provided to corporations.

In 1976 the Student Union was opened and has since then housed the offices of many ASI presidents and some very influential people.

Heith Rothman served three consecutive terms, revolutionized ASI's budget and "was one of the most important leaders we've ever had in the organization," according to Paul Rumberger vice president of finance. Chris Lowe was the mayor of Placentia and Mona Mohammadhi was Executive Fellow in the governor's office and now works in the office as a legislative aide.

ASI has many accomplishments under its belt and continues to make great strides and provide memorable experiences for CSUF students. Last year's elections set the record of the most votes in the history of the school and "we've made it snow for the past three years," Angela Meyers, ASI director of public relations said.

Every student should be proud of these accomplishments. Every student pays the now \$54 fee and every student is a member.



LOGO COURTESY OF ASI WEB SITE

Events of 1969 proved that the ASB was more than just a student services group. It was a student advocacy group. ASB president Bob Sandoval endorsed a boycott on classes to peacefully express student opposition to the war. The ASB also offered draft counseling for students.

TSU: CREATED AND BUILT FROM STUDENT FEES

(from Page 11)

The Hetebrink brothers, Diedrich, Henry and William, grew up in Germany and, one-by-one, made their way to California. In 1869 Diedrich bought 60 acres of land in and around Fullerton. Henry followed soon after, buying 160 acres from Stearns' trustee.

William was the last to arrive, and all three brothers established their ranches in Fullerton.

Henry, Jr. became the main dairy provider for Fullerton and built a one-story brick house, which stands as the only brick house remaining in Fullerton from that time period. It is located at the intersection of Chapman and Berkeley and what once was the west end of his property is now occupied by the TSU.

Juan Bautista Alvarado was one of the leaders of the November 1836 revolt of



IMAGE ABOVE AND PHOTO COURTESY OF ORAL AND PUBLIC HISTORY OFFICES

A celebratory cake was made for the Titan Student Union's 30th Anniversary last year in 2006. The TSU hosted a special anniversary event outside the building.

the Californios against the Mexican government and legislator of the Declaration of Independence.

After Dec. 7, Alvarado became the rebel governor

of California until the Mexican government finally recognized him in 1838. He held the position until 1842 and during that time gave out 170 rancho grants.

Jose Patricio Ontiveros was a Mexican soldier and the majordomo of San Juan Capistrano Mission. He wanted to establish property for his wife and

14 children. He requested land that belonged to Jose Nieto, but Nieto died before an agreement could be reached.

His son, Juan Pacifico Ontiveros, was later able to acquire his father's claim through a grant from Governor Alvarado in 1837. The land was about 35,970 acres and spread across Anaheim, Fullerton, Brea and Placentia, including what is now the CSUF campus.

The Gabrielino Indians were one of the wealthiest and most powerful groups in Southern California. Their territory covered the Los Angeles basin, from the coast from Aliso Creek to Topanga Creek and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas and Santa Catalina.

Smallpox epidemics wiped out most of the tribal population between 1860 and 1900 and left only a few Gabrielino Indians living in remote areas.

CSUF Looks to the Future

BY AMY ROBERTSON
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

Cal State Fullerton is a school of over 30,000 full-time students, all spreading out across 237 acres of property. In the last five years alone, those 30,000 students have witnessed an extraordinary amount of change take place on the school's 237 acres, from the construction of new parking structures to renovations on the Performing Arts building.

With construction seemingly taking place constantly on CSUF's grounds, the latest addition being unveiled on campus will take place this spring – the new recreational center.

"It will be fantastic for students," said Michael Smith, director of CSUF's design and construction department.

Besides earning an award for best overall design in the UC/CSU system and with a very sustainable structure, the rec center is also luxurious, Smith said.

"It's two stories with a grand deluxe health club, indoor fitness club, three basketball courts, a running track and climbing wall," he said. "Outside, there's a resort-like swimming pool with lap lanes, a juice bar, and a lot of planting."

With a new Recreation Center, the university hopes to continue improving the appearance of campus.

"Students are increasingly attracted to an attractive environment. [The Recreation Center] will increase the quality of life," said Jay Bond, associate vice president of facilities management.

However, the rec center is only the first of many new facilities designed to improve life at CSUF. With Mihalyo Hall, the new business building, opening in spring 2008, what's planned to follow is a new university police department opening during Christmas of 2008, a renovated child care center in fall 2009 and a third phase of on-campus housing in fall 2011.

Presently, "The police

reside in a facility built in 1960 as a temporary housing. It was long ago outgrown and is now difficult to operate," Bond said.

Therefore, the department will be moved to a 10,000 sq. ft. single story building to better meet the needs of the police. The new location will sit across from its current site and directly off of State College Boulevard, Bond said.

The new station, with its brick wall exterior and approximate 30 interior offices, will welcome a new safety feature – a meeting area to be used by the school's president, Associated Students Inc., in case of a campus emergency.

Finally, the farthest off of the projects planned is a third community of on-campus housing. The venture, which, according to Smith, requires approximately \$125 million of the \$300 million allotted for CSUF's master plan, is still in the mere planning stages but will support up to 1,600 new residents.

With the university's population growing, not just in residents but in enrollment as well, it seems necessary for the school as a whole to grow as well.

"As the number of students increase, the need for more buildings increases. The school is now at 36,000 students. It's growing faster than planned," Smith said.

However, the outsides of buildings are not all being improved upon – what takes place inside those rooms are undergoing slight renovations as well.

The biggest change being made to CSUF academics can be seen this fall.

Ephraim Smith, vice president of academic affairs at CSUF, said that for the first time ever, CSUF will be offering a doctorate of education with the first class starting up this fall.

"Since we turn out the greatest percentage of teachers in the state, we're expecting a substantial program," Smith said.

The university is also adding master's programs, including master's in social work being

available in the fall, as well as three online master's programs.

Smith said education online, as a whole, is being modified and enlarged.

"We're experimenting with programs and adding many classes online," Smith said. "There's something new called

Of the many facets of student life that fall under the umbrella of student affairs, Palmer said he wants to especially focus on improving two specific aspects – student leadership and campus counseling services.

Besides wanting to double the number of counselors now employed at CSUF, the student

"In general, ASI hopes for a stronger campus community. It's an issue of commuter school mentality, preventing students from a true college atmosphere," said Heather Williams, ASI executive president.

According to Williams, some of the goals ASI has set that will affect future classes include creating a reward card program where students earn points to win promotional items by going to school functions, planning a homecoming week reminiscent of high school that will coincide with basketball season and setting up a "satellite" TSU on the other side of campus for students stuck near Langsdorf Hall to retreat to.

Furthermore, Williams said she hopes to better reach students by expanding the Titan Tusk Force, the scholarship program on campus, as well as hours of operation for the university by increasing the number of amenities available to students during later hours.

"A big issue is that there are a lot of night schoolers from 6 to 10, but offices and programming shut down by then," Williams said. "My goal is to reach out to students more."

However, students are not the only group of people being reached out to.

Besides trying to better connect to students via Internet programming, Dean of Students Kandy Mink-Salas said the dean of students office is working on connecting more with parents and alumni from the university.

"We want to develop a connection with parents [and alumni] through e-mail, probably through a newsletter so they know about events," Mink-Salas said. "We're seeking to continue improvement and expansion of programs by reaching out to all constituents."

And it is only through the continued cooperation and involvement of such people that the future of CSUF can continue to grow in the direction currently being mapped out.



CARTOON DRAWN BY KEITH HANSEN

the blended class, with a certain segment [of the class] online for certain types of material."

Internet aside, though, more possible plans for education modification include development in the health department, more specifically, expanding the nursing program as well as expanding freshman programs.

Furthermore, activities outside of the classroom are adjusting with the times as well. Vice President of Student Affairs Robert Palmer said the goal of student affairs is to help students grow outside of class with help from facilities such as the health and counseling centers, learning and career centers, housing, athletics, and the hundreds of clubs on campus.

Seminars aside, student leaders and student organizations are taking action as well by getting involved in the planning of what CSUF's future should hold.

ASI, for example, hopes to create a five-year strategic plan that consists of dozens of goals aimed at improving the university as a whole.

Athletic Milestones

Information courtesy of
CSUF Athletics Department
and Media Guide

From modest beginnings and never with abundant resources, the Cal State Fullerton Titans have achieved successes that are the envy of many older and larger institutions across the country. "Titan Pride" has been the rallying cry for 12 national-team championships in seven different sports, hundreds of individual All-Americans, dozens of eventual professional athletes, numerous national coach of the year award winners, Olympic basketball players, a Miss America candidate and the subject matter of a Walt Disney film.

The tenor was set by the first intercollegiate team - men's basketball. In only his second season, Coach Alex Omalev advanced the Titans five rounds into the NAIA playoffs in 1961-62. Sixteen seasons later, the nation watched another "Cinderella" Titan Five advance to within one victory of the "Final Four" as Bobby Dye's 1977-78 team won the Pacific Coast Athletic Association postseason tournament and then beat nationally ranked New Mexico and USF to gain the finals of the NCAA Western Regional.

The basketball tradition began even stronger on the women's side.



IMAGE COURTESY OF THE ATHLETICS DEPARTMENT

Former NBA player for six years Leon Wood led the celebration after the Titans beat UNLV in the Titan Gym in 1983.

Naismith and Women's Basketball Hall of Fame inductee Billie Moore coached the Titans to the national championship in 1970 and star forward Nancy Dunkle was one of her players on the women's 1976 silver-medal winning Olympic team. The most recent Titan All-American was center Genia Miller-Rycraw in 1991.

The Titans earned gold in 1984 when point guard Leon Wood directed the men's Olympic team to victory

in Los Angeles. Wood, the first-round draft pick of the Philadelphia 76ers, went on to a 6-year National Basketball Association career and is now a veteran NBA referee, only the second former NBA player to make that career switch.

Future NBA performers Richard Morton, Henry Turner, Cedric Ceballos and Bruce Bowen (a starting forward on the 2003, 2005 and 2007 NBA champion San Antonio Spurs) were some of the stars of the 1980s and 1990s, when the Titans made NIT appearances on both the men's and women's sides. Ceballos gained notoriety for winning the NBA Slam-Dunk contest one year while the women can point with pride to Autumn Hollyfield, the nation's top 3-point field goal shooter in 1993-94, and Koko Lahanas, the nation's scoring leader in 1994-95. Rycraw still holds NCAA records and came back from a career in Japan to earn a spot with the Los Angeles Sparks before returning to Fullerton as an assistant coach.

Gymnastics has brought Fullerton considerable fame. Former men's Coach Dick Wolfe won three college division NCAA titles (1971, 1972 and 1974) and had subsequent teams in the Top Ten at the Division I level while winning 10 PCAA titles in a row. His 1987 squad was ranked No. 1 in the nation. Coach Lynn Rogers began

the women's program in 1976 and the Titans have finished sixth or better in the nation 12 times and won the national title in 1979. One-armed Carol Johnston was an All-American and star of the Disney film, "Lefty," while Tami Elliott (1984-86) won 10 All-American awards before becoming Miss Virginia and competing in the Miss America pageant.

Baseball exploded onto the national scene behind former Coach Augie Garrido by breaking the USC monopoly in the NCAA western regionals in Fullerton's first Div. I season in 1975. The Titans have gone on to win four national championships and establish a remarkable winning tradition over four decades. The Titans captured their first NCAA title in 1979 behind Tim Wallach, who would go on to play 17 major league seasons. They won again in 1984 behind College World Series MVP John Fishel, in 1995 behind national player of the year Mark Kotsay and again in 2004 behind All-American pitcher Jason Windsor, who won two games and saved a

Continued on Page 38

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Note: Rodney Ueno, the owner of EmbroidMe-Fullerton is an alumnus of CSUF



IMAGE COURTESY OF ORAL AND PUBLIC HISTORY OFFICES

A member of the track and field team practices while wearing only one shoe.

(from Page 37)

third in Omaha to cap a two-year, 8-0 post-season record. Coach George Horton has won national coach of the year honors in two of the past three seasons. Women also have sparkled on Fullerton diamonds. Hall of Fame Coach Judi Garman founded the softball program in 1980 and won more games (913) than any previous coach. The Titans have made eight trips to the College World Series and 24 regional appearances. They brought home an NCAA Championship in 1986 and boast three national players of the year in pitchers Kathy Van Wyk, Susan LeFebvre and Connie Clark.

The now-defunct football program made great strides in Division I-A after its humble Div. II beginnings in 1970. Coach Gene Murphy guided the Titans to two conference championships and four runner-up finishes between 1983

and 1989. Titan products included Super Bowl rookies Bobby Kemp (Cincinnati in 1982) and Mark Collins (New York Giants in 1987). Titans have had remarkable success in the Canadian Football League. Allen Pitts was the CFL's all-time leading receiver and Damon Allen, who was still active this season, is the all-time leading passer, and Mike Pringle is the all-time leading rusher.

With the loss of football, the men's soccer program filled the void in Titan Stadium. A women's squad was launched in 1993 and it coincided with a memorable men's season that saw the Titans climb as high as No. 3 in the national rankings.

They were led by All-American forward Eddie Soto and competed at the NCAA Final Four, placing third. There have been four subsequent trips to the playoffs and a No. 2 national ranking in 1996. On the international level,



IMAGE COURTESY OF ORAL AND PUBLIC HISTORY OFFICES

An early Titan baseball team, year unknown, works hard to beat its challengers.

former Titan Brian Dunseth captained the U.S. Olympic team in the 2000 Sydney Olympics. The women have won three Big West titles in the last five years and reached the "Sweet 16" of the 2005

NCAA Tournament.

There have been national titles in men's cross country (1971) and women's fencing (1974) and individual NCAA champions in golfer Paul Wise, diver Paul Gray, and runner Mark Covert. Wrestler Laszlo Molnar finished second in the nation in 1994 at 167 pounds. Heather Killeen became the Titans' first female Div. I cross country All-American in 1994, won three events at the 1995 Big West Conference track championships and was one of 10 finalists for 1995 NCAA Woman of the Year Award. Brandon Campbell was the Big West track and field male athlete of the year in 2001 after starring in the high jump, long jump and quarter mile. He also was a starter on the basketball team.

Behind the stellar pitching of College World Series

Most Outstanding Player Jason Windsor, the 2004 Cal State Fullerton baseball team clinched its fourth NCAA title and became the first team to win the national title in each of the last four decades.

Several current and recent Titans have garnered international attention including appearances in the 2004 Olympics in Athens. Catcher Jenny Topping played for the gold medal-winning U.S. softball team while outfielder Lindsey Bashor was on the Greek team. Competing for Mexico were pole vaulter Giovanni Lanaro and soccer player Marlene Sandoval.

On the diamond, 14 Titan baseball players have donned the Red, White, and Blue with Team USA, including shortstop Blake Davis in 2005 and Wes Roemer and Kurt Suzuki in 2006.



IMAGE COURTESY OF THE ATHLETICS DEPARTMENT

The 1995 TITANS finished the season on an 18-game winning streak en route to the program's third national title.

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PROTESTS: AN UNSETLED CAMPUS OF CHAOS

(from Page 14)

in the administrative corridor of the Letters and Science building before engaging in a marshmallow fight.

A Society Over Sedition meeting drew 3,000 people to the gym. Several fights broke out when some students refused to stand for the Pledge of Allegiance, but the meeting ended without any serious disorder.

May 28:

A suspected arson fire caused \$30,000 damage to the registration building. The same day, the office of Associated Students president was vandalized and \$100 was stolen.

The Acting President L. Donald Shields immediately ordered strikers to vacate their temporary headquarters and closed the campus for three hours. All rallies and public meetings on campus and in residence halls were banned.

May 29:

The first felony charges stemming from campus unrest were filed against two people, including one student. The police arrested them for suspected grand theft auto in the unauthorized use of a state vehicle.

A termination notice was sent to Professor Stuart Sil-

vers for unauthorized absence from teaching for more than five consecutive days during May. A municipal court jury also found him guilty of unlawful assembly and disturbing campus peace during the March 3 protests.

**June - October:
Trials and Lawsuits**

At the start of final examinations on June 1, 60 students staged a mock funeral to protest the "death of free speech." Their demonstration led to issuance of eight "withdrawal of consent" orders, followed by the arrest of seven people, including five students. The "withdrawal of consent" orders take away the right for those people to enter the university campus for a specified amount of time if there is reasonable cause that they have disrupted the orderly operation of the university.

June 5:

On President Langsdorf's first day back on the job, approximately 15 people were stopped by Anaheim and campus police when they allegedly attempted to disrupt commencement exercises in the Anaheim Stadium.

June 9:

A student defied a "withdrawal of consent" order for

a second time, leading to another charge. To date, 58 charges had been filed against 42 people, including 31 students and two professors.

June 12:

Silvers filed a \$3 million damage claim against city police and college officials, claiming he was beaten and also suffered damage to his character and employment.

June 19:

Silvers was sentenced to 60 days in the Orange County Jail, placed on informal probation for three years and ordered, effective July 1, to stay off the CSUF campus for 90 days.

A series of disciplinary hearings began July 6 for 22 students involved in campus incidents between Feb. 26 and June 9.

Professor Epstein, who pleaded guilty to an illegal assembly charge from the March 3 quad confrontation, was sent to jail for five days, placed on formal probation for one year and ordered to stay off campus.

July 21:

The state Board of Control denied Silvers' damage claim against CSUF officials.

July 22:

A judge issued arrest warrants for students who failed to appear in court. Charges against

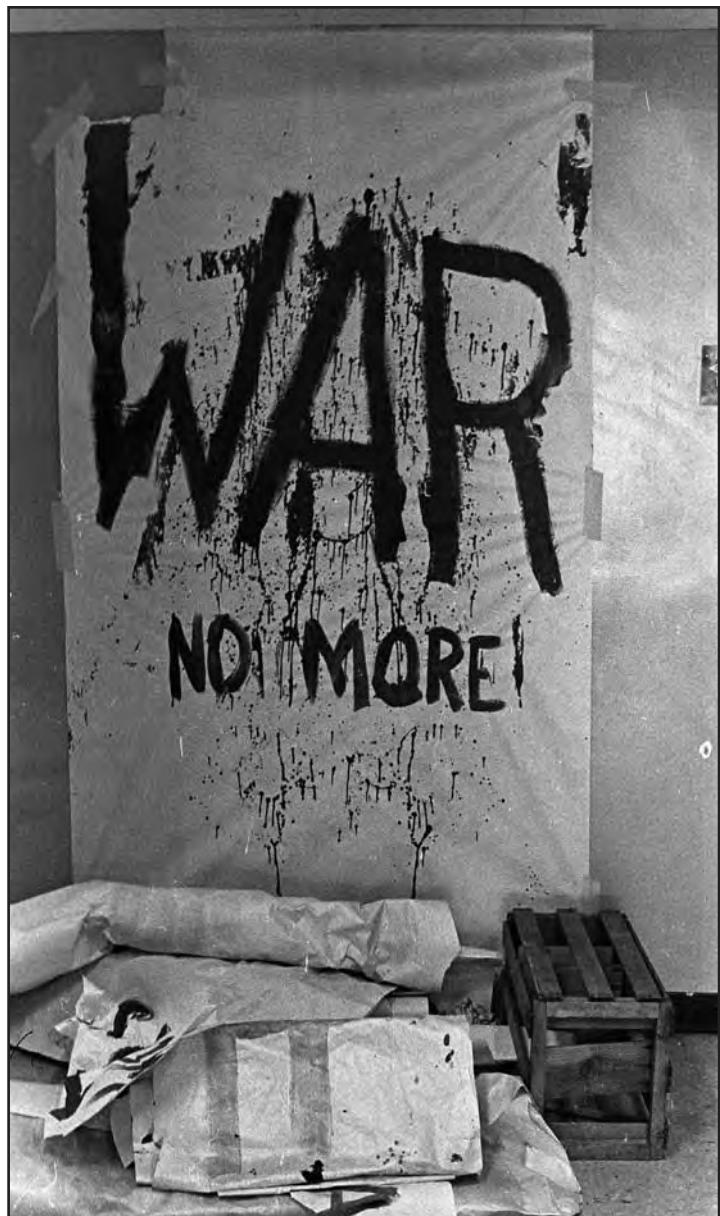


PHOTO COURTESY OF ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND ORAL HISTORY OFFICES
An artistic poster stating "War no more" hangs for all to see.

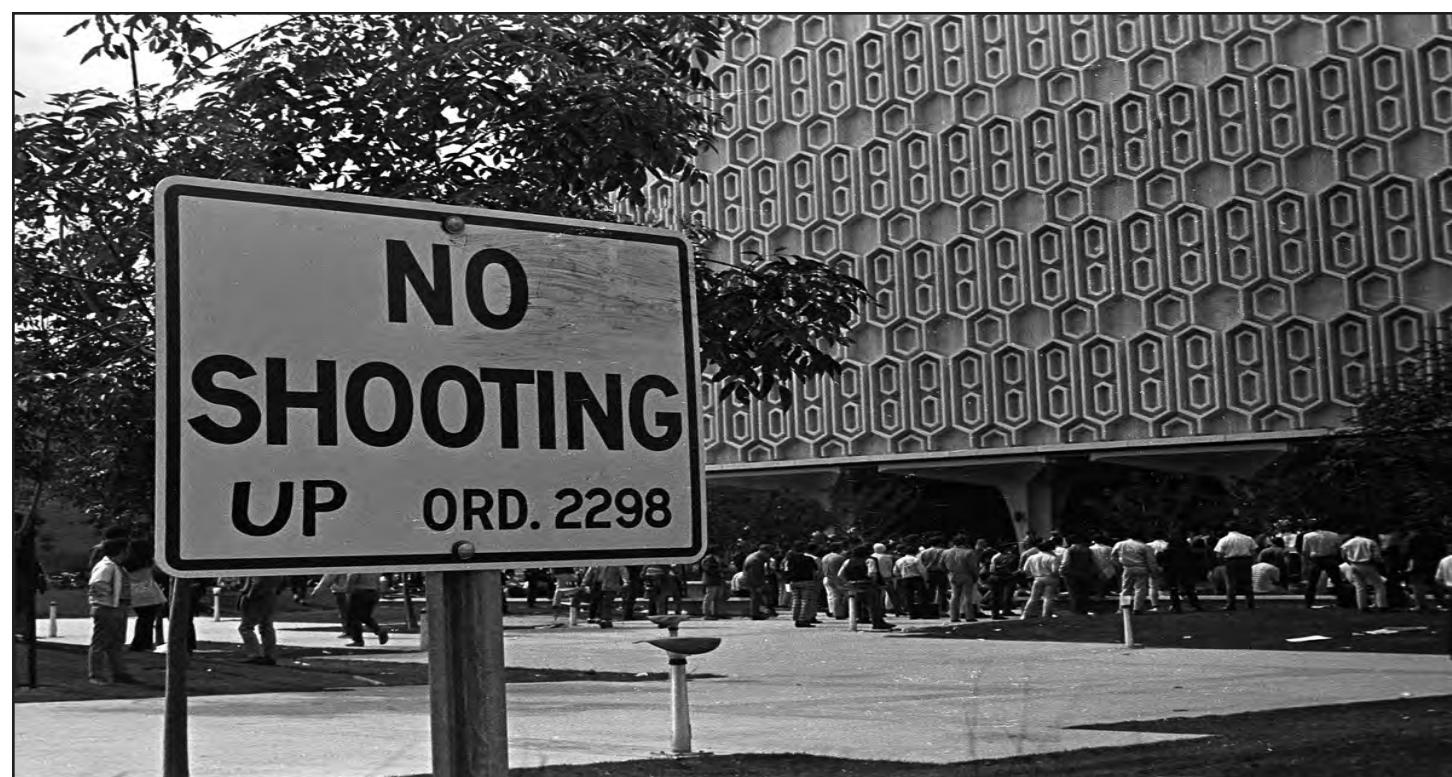


PHOTO COURTESY OF ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND ORAL HISTORY OFFICES

A sign reading "No Shooting Up" was placed on campus outside the Pollak Library to instruct protesters not to shoot in the air for fear of hurting the public.

the students included assault of a campus security officer and sale of obscene material; bail was set at \$16,000.

August 13:

Langsdorf expelled two more students, suspended seven and placed two on probation. Meanwhile, 24 people had some of the charges against them resolved. One person was acquitted in a jury trial, one was freed by the district attorney, and the rest were convicted or pleaded guilty.

By October, the number of arrested climbed to 60, with some people taken into custody more than once. Thirty people either pleaded guilty or were convicted of some crime, while 17 others were acquitted or had the charges dismissed. In addition, 53 students received campus discipline.



BY CAMERON PEMSTEIN/50th Anniversary Photo Editor

The George G. Golleher Alumni House was built in 1931 and restored in 1995. It was named after Golleher who, donated the gift that helped complete internal and external renovation to the house.

Fullerton's Hidden Treasure

BY TRAVIS TAYLOR

CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

It sits on the north side of Gymnasium Campus Drive. The slight buzz of the cars whizzing by on State College Boulevard do nothing to detract from its classic beauty.

It has seen many things in its 79 years, from flat cornfields disappearing under freeways and buildings to five wars, television, cell phones and the Internet. It has watched the student body of Cal State Fullerton go from nothing to nearly 36,000.

Throughout all the chaos and change, the George G. Golleher Alumni House has been a constant fixture on campus, a throwback to a different time, a different era and a different world.

Henry T. Hetebrink, a German immigrant who came to California in 1872, built the Alumni House in 1928.

He bought 160 acres of land on what is part of the present day site of CSUF. The land he bought stretched from where the library now stands to Yorba Linda Boulevard, once

called Pioneer Boulevard.

At one time Hetebrink was a cattle herder, but a large fire, driven by the Santa Ana winds, destroyed his land and killed his herd. He bounced back by cultivating the land with orange trees.

Hetebrink built the Alumni House for his daughter Lottie, who was born on Dec. 7, 1890. It was a Spanish Colonial Revival style and exquisite in design.

Lottie, however, never got the chance to live there. Reeling from the Great Depression, she sold the house in 1930 to Andrew Mahr.

Mahr and his family lived in the house until 1959, when the state of California bought the house as part of the future site of CSUF. The future Alumni house quickly became an important part of the campus.

The early days of CSUF had very few buildings and accommodations for the small staff and student population, so the Mahr house, as it was called, was utilized.

According to a 1995 paper program commemorating the restoration of the house,

CSUF's first president, William B. Langsdorf, had his office in the master bedroom. The downstairs living room was shared by administration, student advising and counseling. Full-time faculty filled the modest dining room.

A business office and the health center took up residence at the house and, in 1961, the Communications Department also moved in. The space at the Mahr House was twice the size of what the department had before.

By this point, the house had seen better days. It was stretched to the max and filled with termites.

An administrator wrote in the 60's that the faculty used to say that "if the termites would stop holding hands, the building would fall down."

When the first permanent buildings went up on campus, the Mahr House was scheduled to be demolished, but the Faculty Affairs Committee, who turned the Mahr House into a Faculty Club in 1966, saved it. They held lunches and meetings there with students in an

effort to raise morale.

In 1971, with the campus population ever growing, the Faculty Club closed, but the house wasn't dormant for long. The CSUF Foundation, which runs the Titan Shops and other on-campus businesses, moved in. They stayed there until 1994.

The Mahr house was restored in 1995. Small changes were made, but the original structure remained intact.

In 1997, the Mahr House was renamed the George G. Golleher Alumni House. Golleher, a 1971 CSUF graduate, was heavily involved in helping the local community and CSUF.

"He not only wanted an alumni house, but wanted to make it happen," said President Milton A. Gordon in a spring 1997 edition of the "Titan Times."

"Through his generosity and hard work...we were able to renovate, restore and establish an alumni house."

In addition to being an office for the Alumni Relations staff, the house is also a gathering place. A

stroll underneath the covered archway leads directly into a garden with a beautiful fountain. The trees and plants on the property overflow like water. It's a peaceful and serene place.

Jovita McCoy, an administrative support assistant at the Alumni House, sees the spot as a place of tranquility.

"This helps you to relax," McCoy said. "It's not busy in here until Alumni Events."

McCoy said the school uses the house for more than just Alumni Events. She said in the summer they have wine tasting events and the house is ideal for weddings; the restored courtyard can hold up to 250 people.

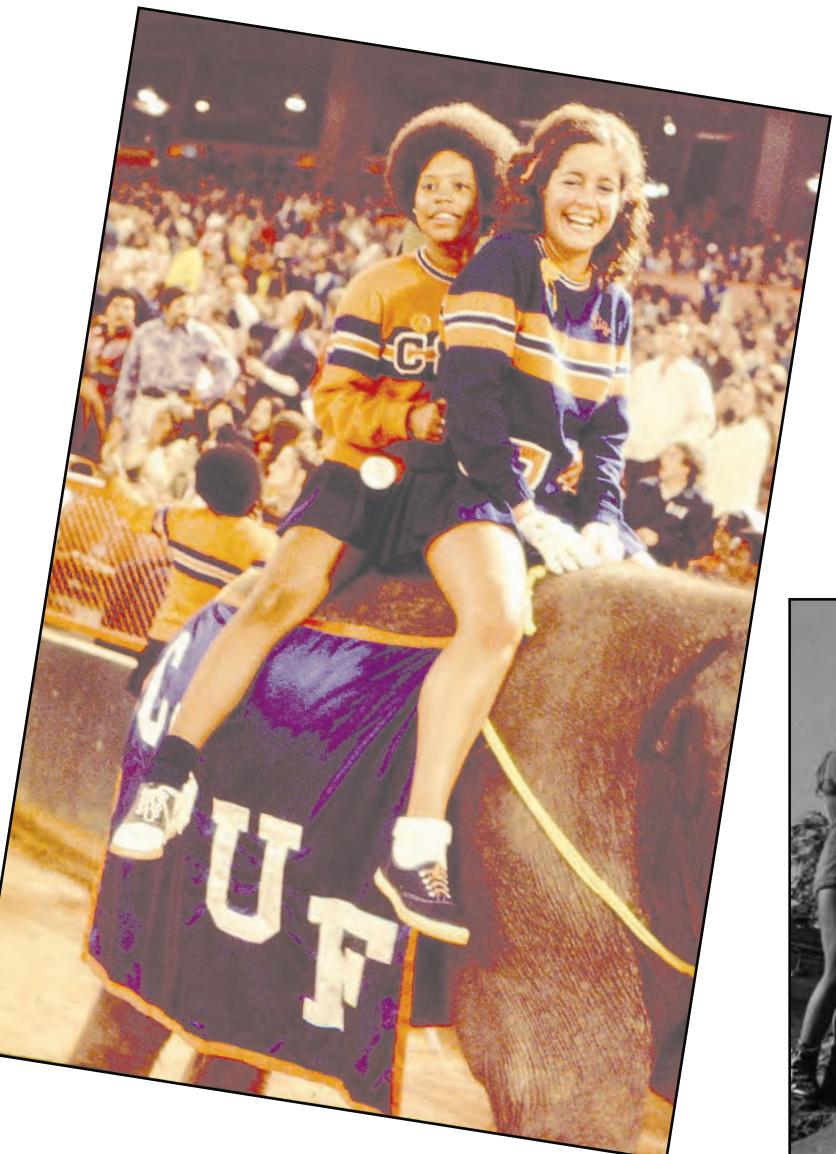
"I passed by that house all the time," said Stacy Messengale, a 2000 alumna. "I never went in. I wish I had. Maybe I'll join the Alumni Association so I can."

The good news is you don't have to be an alumnus to enjoy the house. McCoy said that as long as there isn't an event going on, all students are welcome to enjoy the house.

YEARBOOK



Top Left: Celebration in the quad for CSUF's 25th Anniversary. **Top Middle:** Re-enactment of the elephant races in the 1970s. **Top Right:** Buckminster Fuller and former C Shields and students on top of a mock ski slope at the former Nutwood Center across campus. It was part of a project proposed but never amounted to anything. **Bottom Right:** 1960s.



PHOTOS COURTESY OF ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND ORAL HISTORY OFFICES

CSUF President Miles McCarthy made a speech at the opening of the now demolished Geodesadome, which was located somewhere on the northeast side of campus. **Middle Right:** Former CSUF President L. Donald Homecoming used to be part of CSUF until the 1970s and was revived in the 1990s, but didn't last very long. **Bottom Middle:** Meditation class held in Geodesadome. **Bottom Left:** Dorm life in Othrys Hall in the



BY ERIC STONER/Freelance Photographer

The Grand Central Art Center satellite campus in Santa Ana has been a part of Cal State Fullerton for eight years. It is located on the corners of Broadway and First Street.

BY ERICKA SANTOS
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

Along the brick-paved sidewalks, water trickles against a crème-colored stone fountain, and large glass windows showcase drawings, easels, pencil shavings and paint-stained clothes.

Students, nearby workers and passersby enjoy the outdoor breeze while they sit in the restaurant and coffeehouse patios.

Cal State Fullerton's satellite campus is in the heart of Santa Ana with an artist village that rivals that of New York's Soho.

The Grand Central Art Center is the fourth in a family of CSUF satellite schools that bring the university into the community it serves.

Setting the Santa Ana campus apart from its Garden Grove, Mission Viejo and Irvine counterparts is its off-site campus housing. It is the first CSUF satellite campus to offer housing.

At the Santa Ana campus, students are given access to affordable housing, art studios and an exhibit floor they share with special guest artists.

Built by an architect in the 1920s, CSUF has been leasing the art center for only \$1

a year since February 1999 and will continue to do so until 2013.

The top floor has 27 apartments for students, special guest artists and faculty, while the main floor is made up of art studios, a store, a restaurant and a small theater for live performances.

The bottom floor holds classrooms, more studios and a computer room for the University Extended Education Services.

"It's nice to live here and feel like you share a common goal with the other residents," said Eric Stoner, 36-year-old exhibition design major. "Plus, being able to work with others in this model for business motivates you."

Before attending the Santa Ana campus as a student, Stoner worked as the facility's photographer.

"I actually went to school with the director [Andrea Harris] and we met up again by chance," he said.

Stoner described his re-dedication to receiving his master's in exhibition design as a natural progression.

"It just felt like it was meant to be for me," Stoner said.

While he looks forward to a few more years of student life at the art center, he con-

tinues taking photos for the campus, enjoys the amazing potential for networking he is exposed to and serves as a resident assistant on the campus.

"If you love art, it's a good place to be," said Finance and Fund Development Coordinator Tracey Gayer.

Although bookkeeping for the Art Center is her main focus, Gayer has developed a taste for creativity among her days filled with crunch-

ing numbers.

Visitors can also find a bite to eat next door at the Bohemian inspired Gypsy Den. With colorful sheer drapes and broken-in furniture, the Gypsy Den has an air of familiarity.

Its dark wood floors, multicolored walls and various hanging art works, which include printed rugs, bronze plated dishes and several paintings, add an artsy flair

to the visitor experience.

"I've never been a huge art fan, but this place is pretty awesome," said Henry Cox, first-time visitor.

Cox found the 15-minute drive from his Garden Grove home to the Santa Ana campus well worth the effort.

"I like the huge studio windows on the building. They let you see what artists are working on, how they do what they do and what they use," Cox said. "It adds a kind of personal feel to what you're looking at."

The Santa Ana campus serves as more than just an extension of the university. It offers art graduate students affordable 500 to 800 square-foot units they can call home and galleries that will showcase their talents.

And while graduates nest in the lofts of the art center to nurture their passions, they also find time to teach free art classes to Santa Ana High School students through the center's outreach program.

But Stoner has a few words of wisdom for future attendants hoping to taste a piece of the artist's village.

"Don't take it for granted; if you have the opportunity to live here use it to your advantage," Stoner said. "It's a great place to focus."



Willie O'Leary, a Cal State Fullerton graduate student, is working in his studio creating a large dragon-like art piece.

Sociology

California State University, Fullerton
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CSUF Department of Sociology

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The department has over 20 full time faculty members and 30 adjunct faculty representing multiple specializations and who cooperate in projects with various related departments throughout the university.

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 Dr. Joe Weber, Coordinator Gerontology Academic Program
 California State University, Fullerton
 Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
 (714) 278-7043 or jweber@fullerton.edu



The Original History Pioneer

BY RAQUEL STRATTON
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Co-Editor

Imagine being on campus the first day it opened and being part of Cal State Fullerton's last 50 years of history.

Lawrence de Graaf has. He was one of the first founding faculty members of CSUF and is still active on campus today. The historian, author and interviewer retired in 2002 from teaching history.

"History is constantly employed to explain or describe something. If you don't know history you really are lacking in a whole body of knowledge that we almost use second nature," said de Graaf.

Students should care about history because events today invariably get meaning from comparison with events of earlier times, he said.

He is also chair of the history subcommittee for CSUF's 50th anniversary.

"My plea with the 50th would be this is a good chance to reacquaint ourselves with all the interesting things that have gone on at Cal State and what they mean," de Graaf said, adding that this is what historians like to focus on.

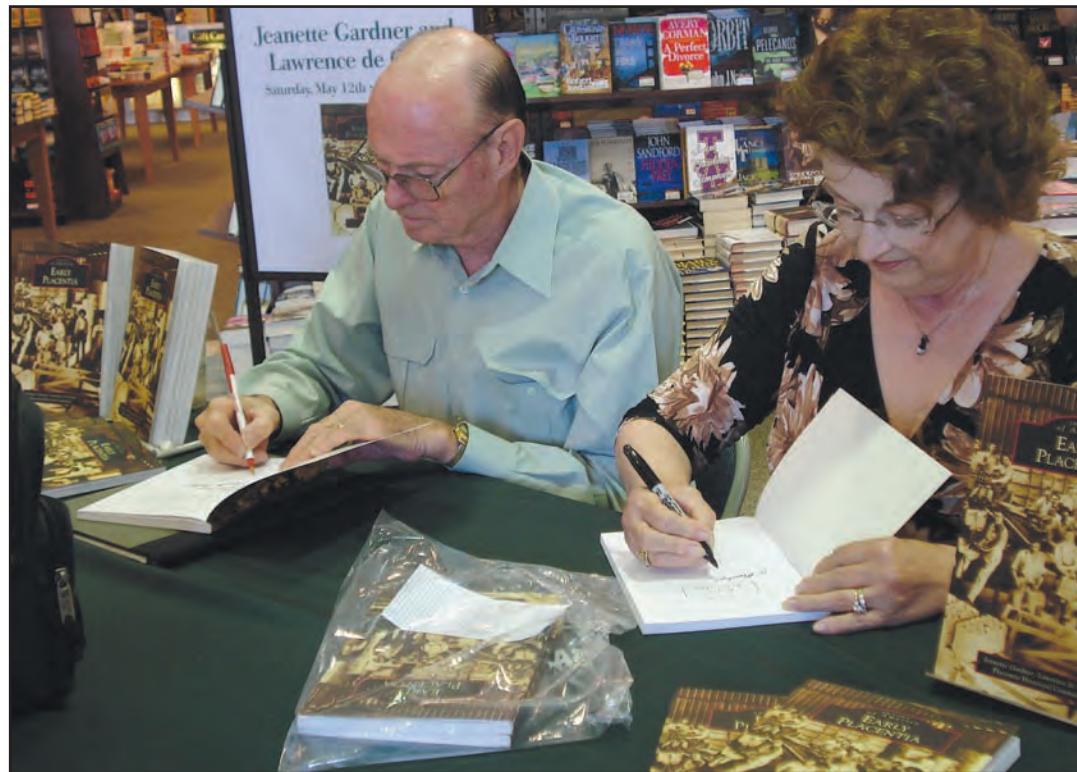
"We study the past because the past has meaning. That is true for a past of an institution like CSUF and like anything else," he said.

In addition, he is working on a book about the history of CSUF scheduled to be released next year.

"What I hope to bring out in the book is just what the evolution of Cal State means for higher education, for Orange County, for the students that have been here and are going to come here."

Alli Frickert, CSUF alumna and internship coordinator and project manager for the 50th anniversary history committee, said she thinks very highly of de Graaf and sees him as a mentor, teacher and friend. She describes de Graaf as an excellent collaborator without an ego, who has the innate ability to recognize people's strengths. She added that he takes everyone's opinions and suggestions very seriously.

"Even though he is my su-



BY RAQUEL STRATTON/50th Anniversary Co-Executive Editor

Retired CSUF history professor Lawrence de Graaf and Jeanette Gardner, president of the Placentia Historical Committee, sign copies of their pictorial narrative 'Images of America, Early Placentia' at Barnes and Noble in Fullerton last April.

pervisor he acts like he's on my level," she said.

"He and I are like clockwork now," Frickert said. "We work really well together."

When de Graaf started teaching at CSUF, he was 27-years-old. His new wife, Shirley, and he decided that Fullerton would be the best place to start their life together.

"I think of myself as very fortunate to have a job like that for all the years I desired to be employed," de Graaf said. "I'm very lucky to come on the scene when I did and be able to stay with CSUF all those years."

He has been married for 48 years and will soon be a grandpa.

When asked about the craziest thing he's ever done in his life, he had to pause and think about it for a moment.

"I never deliberately try to do crazy things," he said.

But de Graaf admitted that he didn't always use the best judgment when doing research, describing his trip to the South to see racism first-hand.

"One thing I wanted to know is why blacks were leaving the South," he said.

He had never traveled through the South and so on the way back from doing work in Washington, D.C., de Graaf drove through the

South alone. He said his first interesting experience was in South Carolina when he stopped to pick up an African-American male hitchhiker whom he described as scruffy, weather-beaten and in his 30s.

De Graaf said he started bombarding him with questions as soon as they drove off.

"Do you have any idea why any of your people have migrated?" de Graaf asked the hitchhiker.

The hitchhiker didn't answer. De Graaf said the questions were above his head and the only response were grunts and uhs. No matter what he asked he didn't get a response.

Then they stopped in front of a roadside restaurant.

He invited the hitchhiker to go in the restaurant with him for a drink.

"I don't know what got into my mind. Here I am in now southern South Carolina, at a roadside restaurant. All I recall is I was thirsty," de Graaf said. "If a black person had gone into the restaurant he would have been literally committing a crime."

De Graaf said the guy raised his hands and yelled, "I can't go in there!"

De Graaf asked why can't you go in there? He said he knew he hit a breakthrough

with the hitchhiker and played the "I'm from California" card.

"This place Jim Crow, this place Jim Crow," the hitchhiker told him.

"What do you mean by Jim Crow?" de Graaf asked.

"You don't know what Jim Crow is?" the guy replied.

That was it. De Graaf got him to tell his story.

"This guy for more than 40 miles wouldn't say a thing now wouldn't shut up," de Graaf said.

De Graaf said the man opened up about his troubles, life and his deep hatred of white people.

"We went on until there was a fork in the road. He wanted to go to Florida and I wanted to go west," de Graaf said.

De Graaf said the other crazy thing that he did really wasn't that crazy but others think it was. It was in the early summer of 1968 and he was walking late one night from a library in Harlem. At the subway station he met an African-American man who had too much to drink.

"He comes up to me and pushed me against one of the big metal posts and pulled out a knife and starts talking to me very threateningly," de Graaf said.

De Graaf ended up having a five minute conversation with the man and he finally walked away cussing. De Graaf said he was scared a little but only for a minute.

"I chalked it up as an experience what it was like to go through a place like Harlem at night when you're white," he said, adding he just reflected on what it was like for a black person to go through an all white area. And that was that.

De Graaf started to get into history when he was in third grade. He said he was a reader and really enjoyed reading about wars and political history.

De Graaf decided when he was in graduate school at UCLA that he wanted to study racism. However, he learned about discrimination at a much earlier stage of his life because of a health problem he had as a kid.

"I experienced as a child, discrimination, I wasn't allowed to participate in certain athletic things. I wasn't allowed to do certain things because I had this label on me, so at an early age I became sensitive to what it was like to live as a label," he said.

He then started to read about race and discrimination, which he said just made him more upset.

De Graaf said one of his most significant contributions in life was to help open up the whole subfield of African-American history in the West. In addition he said he was one of the 100 people or so in the late 1970s who were part of the public history movement. He connected public history in the community to public history in the academic world. He created the public history program and outlined the first related courses at CSUF.

"The Center for Oral and Public History is an outgrowth of things I've started here at CSUF," he added.

When he's not working or spending time with his family, de Graaf likes to be with nature. He loves to go on long hikes, ride his bike and climb mountains. His favorite mountains to climb are the Sierras.

From the Beginning

Founding Faculty and Staff



PHOTO COURTESY OF ORAL AND PUBLIC HISTORY OFFICE

Top row from left to right: Stuart McComb, Ernest Becker, Dean of Students; Seth Fessenden; A.C. Newson; Miles McCarthy; Lawrence de Graaf; and William Langsdorf. **Bottom row from left to right:** Gerhard Ehmann, Lester Beals, Ernest Toy Jr., Barbara Hartsig, William Alamshah, and Emmett Long.

First Graduates



PHOTO COURTESY OF ORAL AND PUBLIC HISTORY OFFICE

Five members of the first graduating class of CSUF received their diplomas in commencement exercises June 10, 1960, held at the Fullerton Junior College Student Union. *From left:* Ryland G. Gibbs, Margaret Opsahl, Faye Corwin, Shirley Lee Saydman and Joseph Stephens. This history-making group received diplomas from President William Langsdorf. Supervisor William Phillips delivered the commencement address, "Challenge of the Future; Research and Planning." Joseph G. Stephens, the college's first student president, gave the Class Farewell.

Vo Develops Intercultural Relations

Innovation and commitment bring immigrant students together.

BY ORION TIPPENS
CSUF 50th Anniversary
Staff Writer

She travels a road she helped pave herself.

Over the last 19 years, Son-Kim Vo, coordinator of Cal State Fullerton's Intercultural Developmental Center, has paved the way for a better educational experience for many students. Through her services and volunteer efforts, the campus remains a strong cross-cultural hub for all who attend.

Evidence of Vo's legacy rests with a bridge she built for CSUF's immigrant students, especially those coming from countries in Southeast Asia. For these students, who may have trouble adjusting to American society, there is a cornucopia of opportunities and support.

Within the intercultural center, these students will find career opportunities tuned for them, emotional support for those suffering personal and academic issues and advisement on academics and adaptation. Access to cultural materials and resources are also available.

"Our demographic has changed, where over 60 students have come on their own with no relatives," Vo said.

Meanwhile, Vo also contributed to the entire campus by presenting not only the best of her own Vietnamese culture but a mix from the entire Asian community and India in the annual Asian American Pacific Islander Celebration event.

Every April, students throughout campus may sample a diverse blend of art, food and entertainment. Events include film screenings, poetry readings, lectures and ceremonies.

"Everyone enjoys all the different food by the different groups," Vo said.

Vo began her history in the

United States as an international student in 1961. She obtained her master's degree in botany at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., and a doctorate in education

new life.

But this time, as a United States citizen, she immediately took an active role within the Vietnamese community as a consultant for

population.

Friction between Vietnamese students became an issue during the late 1980s. They often kept to themselves, clustered together, Vo

tor of CSUF's Intercultural Developmental Center, improving campus life for Vietnamese students and promoting cultural awareness.

She also pushed for understanding and communication with all Asian/Pacific Islander groups with public meetings and events.

Such activities were part of Vo's dream of making Southeast Asian culture a part of campus life and presenting their cultures for all students to understand and appreciate.

She focused on that dream by working on diplomatic relations between the United States and Vietnamese people by using CSUF as a hub for cultural exchange.

Vo worked on establishing a Vietnamese culture class with exhibits that presented Vietnamese culture and the creation of an Asian-American resource center.

However, an integral part of her dream also included the creation of a Vietnamese language program on campus. A lack of budget support did not halt her dream as she volunteered her own time, without pay, to make such a program happen.

"She is like a surrogate mother, especially to the Vietnamese students, in making her office a home away from home," said Lay Tuan-Tan, acting director for CSUF's International Education and Exchange Department.

Further accomplishments include the co-founding of the Asian Faculty Alliance, contributions to her community in Little Saigon by promoting its own history and place in Orange County and taking part in regional public hearings among outside community members, parents and activists to unite Laotian, Cambodian and Vietnamese groups.

Now she will leave her legacy for the next generation to build upon when she retires in the fall 2008.

She will embark on another journey when she returns to Vietnam to work on a new project: two new hospitals that will provide care for AIDS victims, something that has become a major issue in her native country.



BY CAMERON PEMSTEIN/50th Anniversary Photo Editor

Son-Kim Vo will be retiring from Cal State Fullerton's Intercultural Development Center in 2008. She will be returning to Vietnam to work on new projects.

at the University of Southern California.

She would eventually return to Vietnam in 1975, only to face troubled times under its new communist regime.

Eventually, Vietnam's troubles would signal a new journey for Vo. During the summer of 1981, she fled the country with her family and returned to the U.S. as a refugee.

Vo eventually arrived in Orange County to reunite with her sister and start a

California's State Department of Social Services on Refugee Affairs.

"I was picked out of 270 applicants, and I was the only woman," Vo said.

Eventually her expertise on her community led her to CSUF. Her first experience with the university was on the advisory board for its minority student affairs department. She was invited to a faculty meeting to help provide an understanding for the university's rising Vietnamese

said. The faculty feared such alienation could cause future problems.

"They needed a place to call home. The Vietnamese crowd spoke their own language, making it unpleasant for other students," Vo said.

She added that an uncomfortable atmosphere developed between the cultures. Many Vietnamese students were first-generation students, so no parental experience could be handed down.

In 1988, Vo became direc-



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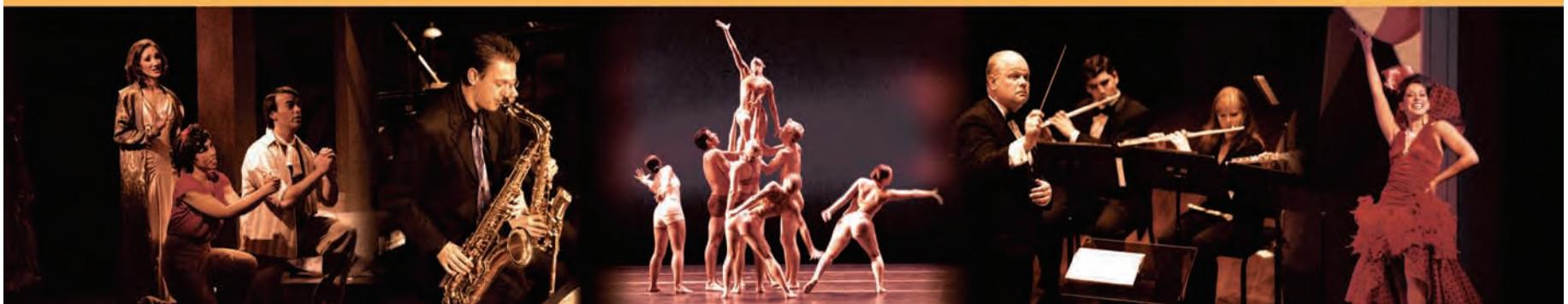
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